2020 Research and Testing: 2015 National Content Test Study Plan - Race & Ethnicity

A New Design for the 21st Century

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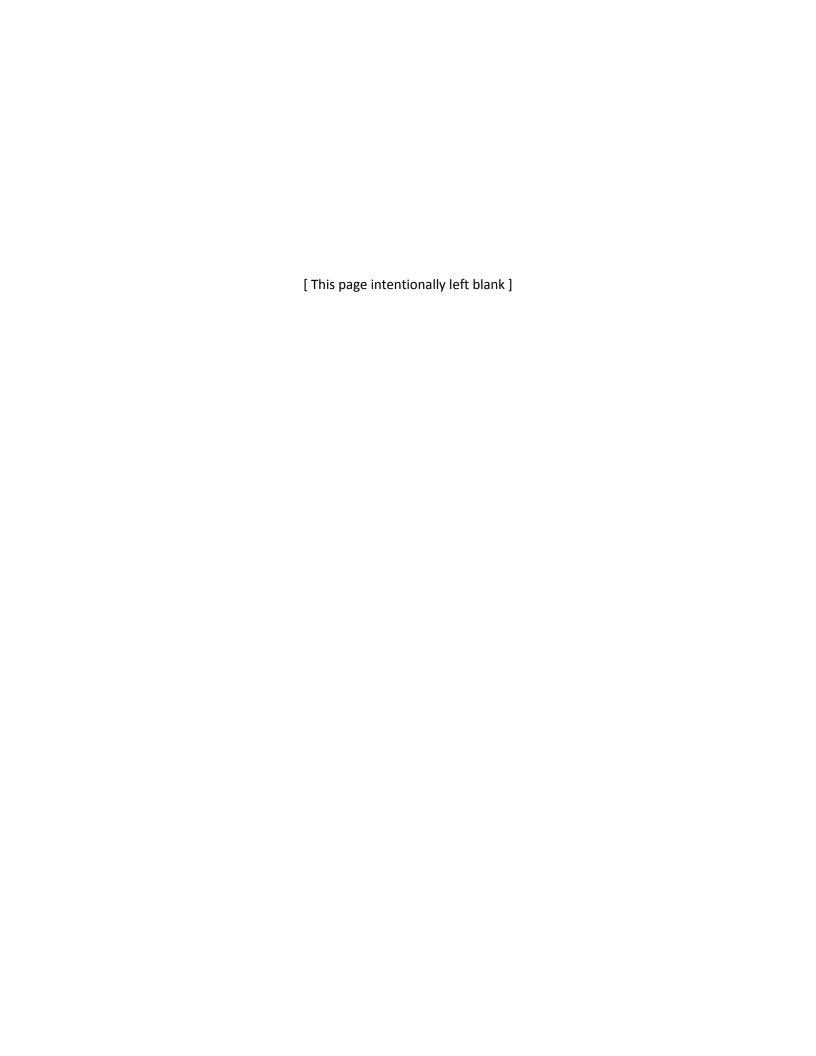


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1. INTRODUCTION

The following study plan delineates the execution strategy for race and ethnicity research in the 2015 National Content Test (NCT). First, we lay out the purpose of the 2015 NCT, including a brief overview of the content test. Second, we review relevant literature, with particular emphasis on the 2010 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Alternative Questionnaire Experiment (AQE). Third, we provide a detailed description on the methodology of the 2015 NCT as it pertains to race and ethnicity. Fourth, we present a detailed description of the research dimensions that will be explored and a series of research questions, table shells, and decision criteria for making recommendations on the results. Finally, we provide a list of potential limitations, a milestone schedule, document logs, and detailed appendices.

The 2015 NCT will provide the U.S. Census Bureau with information about the content for the race and ethnicity question(s). Based on the results of the 2015 NCT research findings, Census Bureau researchers will make recommendations to the Census Bureau Director and Executive Staff on the design of the question(s) on race/ethnicity for the 2020 Census, to inform internal planning decisions, and guide the design for the 2020 Decennial Census. This will include recommendations on which question design to implement in the 2018 Census End-to-End Test as final preparations are made for the 2020 Census. We are conducting this mid-decade research in order to make the best decisions possible for the race and ethnicity question(s) on the 2020 Census.

Coinciding with this extensive research, we continue with ongoing engagement and discussions about improving data on race and ethnicity with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), federal statistical agencies, and myriad stakeholder groups. The 2015 NCT research findings will also provide critical insights to the OMB Federal Interagency Working Group (IWG) for Research on Race and Ethnicity, as researchers and policymakers from federal statistical agencies consider potential updates to the 1997 OMB Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. The OMB IWG for Research on Race and Ethnicity will be evaluating the results of the 2015 NCT and other data sources, and continuing federal interagency discussions, in order to make recommendations to the OMB on whether and how to make updates to the 1997 OMB Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Together, this mid-decade research and community engagement will enable the Census Bureau to provide the most accurate, reliable, and relevant race and ethnicity data possible about our changing and diversifying nation.

The overall objective for the Census Bureau's 2015 NCT race and ethnic research is to test alternative versions of the race and ethnicity questions. This is to gain information about and to improve upon the 2010 Census Hispanic origin and race questions' design and data quality. Our goal is to implement research that refines our efforts to address known race and Hispanic origin reporting issues and important racial and ethnic community concerns while improving data in three crucial areas. These three areas include:

- 1. Increasing accuracy and reliability of reporting in the major OMB race and ethnic categories,
- 2. Collecting detailed data for myriad groups, and
- 3. Obtaining lower item nonresponse rates.

To accomplish this, the 2015 NCT research will evaluate and compare different question designs for race and ethnicity. This will be our primary mid-decade opportunity to compare different decennial content questions prior to making final decisions about the content for the 2020 Census. The 2015 NCT also presents the critical opportunity to compare the success of different question designs to determine how

they perform in new web-based data collection methods using the Internet, smartphone, and telephone response options.

Another objective of the 2015 NCT is to test different contact strategies for optimizing self-response. This includes nine different approaches to encourage households to respond and, specifically, to respond using the less costly and more efficient Internet response option. These approaches include altering the timing of the first reminder, use of email as a reminder, altering the timing for sending the mail questionnaire, use of a third reminder, and sending a letter in place of a paper questionnaire to nonrespondents. The Census Bureau is committed to using the Internet as a primary response option in the 2020 Census.

The 2015 NCT is part of the research and development cycle leading up to a reengineered 2020 Census. The test is designed to compare different questionnaire design strategies for key census content areas including race and ethnicity, relationship, and within-household coverage and to provide research for informing recommendations for content decisions. By March 31, 2017, the 2020 Census topics must be submitted to Congress, with the final question wording due by March 31, 2018. That said, the 2015 NCT is our primary mid-decade opportunity to compare different content before making final decisions for the 2020 Census. This research will help ensure that the 2020 Census provides the highest-quality statistics about our nation's increasingly changing population.

The 2015 NCT will take place in the late summer of 2015, with a Census Day of September 1. The test will be conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1.2 million housing units in the U.S., including Puerto Rico. This sample is designed to ensure that the estimates from this test accurately reflect the nation as a whole, across a variety of demographic characteristics. Related to race and ethnicity, the complex sample design includes oversampling of various race and ethnic groups, including Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander populations, American Indian or Alaska Natives (AIAN), Black or African Americans, the Hispanic or Latino population, and the Middle Eastern or North African (MENA) population. The NCT is a self-response test only and will not have a nonresponse followup component.

Additionally, the 2015 NCT includes a reinterview operation to further assess the accuracy and reliability of the question alternatives for race and ethnicity. The reinterview sample for race and ethnicity includes approximately 75,000 cases. This will enable the Census Bureau to evaluate the key research questions, results, and findings to inform recommendations for the 2020 Census. Through this test, the Census Bureau will also continue testing contact strategies for optimizing self-response, particularly Internet response, building on tests from 2012, 2014, and 2015.

2. BACKGROUND

Since the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau has adhered to federal standards for classifying data collections on race and ethnicity as delineated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). More specifically, since the 2000 Census, we adhere to OMB's October 30, 1997 "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" for classifying racial and ethnic responses. These standards define five broad categories for data on race and two broad categories for data on ethnicity (for details, see www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg 1997standards).

Figure 1. OMB Categories and Definitions for Data on Race and Ethnicity

OMB CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS FOR DATA ON RACE				
American Indian or Alaska Native	"A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliations or community attachment."			
Asian	"A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam."			
Black or African American	"A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as 'Haitian' or 'Negro' can be used in addition to 'Black or African American.'"			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	"A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands."			
White	"A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa."			
OMB CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS FOR DATA ON ETHNICITY				
Hispanic or Latino	"A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term 'Spanish Origin' can be used in addition to 'Hispanic or Latino.'"			
Not Hispanic or Latino				

OMB standards advise that respondents be offered the option of selecting one or more racial designations. OMB standards also advise that race and ethnicity are two distinct concepts; therefore, Hispanics or Latinos may be of any race. Additionally, OMB standards permit the collection of more detailed information on population groups, provided that any additional groups can be aggregated into the standard broad set of categories.

Data on race and ethnicity have been collected and tabulated in various ways since the first U.S. decennial census in 1790. In fact, Census Bureau researchers Karen Humes and Howard Hogan illuminated the complex realities of these changes in their 2009 article, "Measurement of Race and Ethnicity in a Changing, Multicultural America." Humes and Hogan's research provides a historical overview of race and ethnic measurement in U.S. decennial censuses and also provides insights to the ways in which race and ethnicity have been collected and measured over time. Additionally, as shown in Appendix G, Pratt, Hixson, and Jones created the interactive infographic Measuring Race and Ethnicity Across the Decades: 1790-2010 to establish a starting point to understand how race and ethnicity categories have changed over 220 years in the decennial census, allowing for a better understanding of the relationship between historical classifications and the present time (2015).

While many respondents report within the race and ethnicity categories specified by OMB standards, it is clear from recent censuses, surveys, and experimental tests that the implementation of the standards is not well understood or is considered unacceptable by a growing number of respondents (Compton et al. 2012; Dowling 2014). This results in respondents' inability or unwillingness to self-identify as OMB standards intended. For a segment of respondents, this arises because of the conceptual complexity that is rooted in OMB standards' definitional distinction between "race" and "Hispanic origin" and the presentation format of the race and Hispanic origin categories.

One key issue is that nearly half of Hispanic or Latino respondents do not identify within any OMB race categories (Rios et al. 2014). With the projected steady growth of the Hispanic or Latino population, the number of people who do not identify with any OMB race categories is expected to increase (Compton et al. 2012; Rios et al. 2014). Another issue is that while the reporting of multiple races is permitted, reporting multiple Hispanic origins or a mixed Hispanic/non-Hispanic heritage in the current Hispanic origin question is not permitted. This differential treatment recognizes interracial unions and multiracial individuals but does not recognize the existence of Hispanic/non-Hispanic unions and individuals or those with a diverse Hispanic heritage.

Coupled with these issues is the reality of what must be done to "modify" reported race data between the decennial census and the development of intercensal population estimates, which serve as the foundation data on race and ethnicity for other federal surveys. The race categories from each census are reconciled with those race categories that appear in the data from administrative records, which are used to produce population estimates and projections (for details on the modification procedures used in this process for the 2000 and 2010 censuses, see www.census.gov/popest/research/modified.html).

This "modification" of the race data did not start in 2010. It has actually been happening for the past several decades. But the issue, and one of the main reasons we undertook the 2010 AQE research to explore alternative measures of race and ethnicity, was in great part because of the recognition that the "modification" of race data was increasing exponentially and becoming a daunting problem that cannot be ignored as it creates a wider and wider disconnect between the full enumeration of the U.S. population and baseline foundation for other demographic surveys. In the 2010 Census, 19.1 million people (6 percent of all respondents) were classified as Some Other Race alone, and Hispanics made up 97 percent of all those classified as only Some Other Race. Between 2000 and 2010, the population classified as Some Other Race alone increased considerably, growing by about one-quarter in size. In fact, the Some Other Race population has continued to grow since 1980, and was the third largest "race" group overall in 2010, behind the White population and the Black population.

Noting that the Some Other Race category is not an official OMB category, and that it is intended to be a small residual category for respondents who do not identify with any of the minimum OMB race categories, one of the main goals of the AQE was to test designs that would increase reporting within the OMB categories, and reduce the reporting of Some Other Race. One of the most notable AQE findings was that while the Separate Questions still had Some Other Race as high as 7 percent, the Combined Question designs yielded a substantially reduced Some Other Race population under one-half percent. We know from the AQE research that this is largely because of Hispanics choosing their identity (i.e., only "Hispanic") in the Combined Question format. Overall, when a Hispanic category is provided as a response option, Some Other Race becomes one of the smallest response categories, demonstrating that a Combined Question approach is more in-line with how Hispanic respondents view themselves. The AQE reinterview study and AQE focus group research confirmed that these reporting patterns were a closer reflection of how Hispanics self-identify, and this was a major finding of the research.

Additionally, before the 2010 Census, different racial and ethnic communities lobbied the Census Bureau and the U.S. Congress for additional changes to categories in the race and Hispanic origin questions. This amplified the concerns a number of racial and ethnic communities, such as Middle Eastern populations or Afro-Caribbean populations, have about self-identifying in the OMB standard categories used in decennial census questions and on other federal surveys. The growing lack of understanding or acceptance of the current OMB standards is compounded by:

- The rapidly changing demographics of the U.S. population;
- The increase and complexity of immigration flows from all corners of the globe (Newby and Dowling 2007; Roth 2012);
- A fluidity of racial and ethnic self-identification;
- Increasing responses of "Some Other Race" on census surveys; and
- Widespread campaigns and lobbying of the Census Bureau, the OMB, and the U.S. Congress for changes to the race and Hispanic origin questions and categories.

All of these issues point to the importance of conducting thorough research related to the design of the race and Hispanic origin questions as the Census Bureau embarks upon preparations for the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau will continue working with OMB, other federal statistical agencies, and key external advisors and stakeholders as research is planned and conducted throughout the decade related to alternative approaches to the implementation of the OMB standards in decennial censuses and surveys. From our review of recent social scientific literature, we note there are not many empirical studies, outside of those conducted by the Census Bureau, which analyze formatting of the race and ethnicity question(s), the inclusion of a MENA category, or revisions to examples and question terminology for improving data on race and ethnicity. As such, the present study should help to inform the literature on this important topic.

2.1 | Major Census Content Tests Over Past 40 Years

It is important to note that the 2010 AQE research is one of many decennial census content tests that were focused on improving race and ethnic data since the 1970s. Census content tests are one of the main mechanisms the Census Bureau uses to develop research questions on the census questionnaires, in an effort to improve the data from decade to decade. Figure 2 below illustrates a history of the major race and ethnic content tests over the past 40 years, with the 2010 AQE being the most recent.

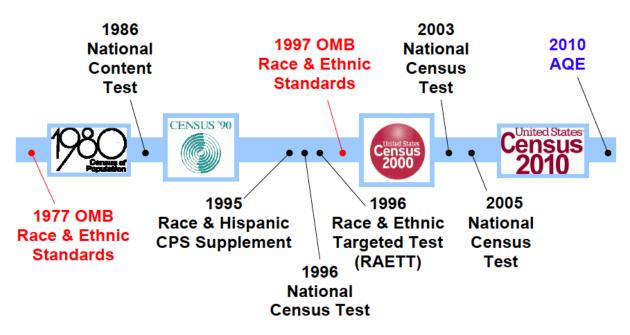


Figure 2. Major Census Content Tests Over Past 40 Years

Note: OMB = U.S. Office of Management and Budget; CPS = Current Population Survey

The Census Bureau remains committed to improving the accuracy and reliability of census results by researching approaches that more accurately measure and reflect how people self-identify their race and ethnicity. This commitment is reflected in numerous past Census Bureau studies, as illustrated above, that have been conducted on race and Hispanic origin reporting (U.S. Census Bureau 1997; Sheppard et. al. 2004; Alberti 2006; Fernández et al. 2009; Childs et al. 2010). Interestingly, both the 1996 RAETT (U.S. Census Bureau 1997) and the 2005 National Content Test (Alberti 2006) demonstrated over the past couple of decades that when presented with separate race and Hispanic origin questions, Hispanics have great difficulty responding to the race question.

As shown in the above figure, the 2015 NCT research builds on extensive research on race and ethnicity previously conducted by the Census Bureau to examine how people in our society identify their race and ethnicity as our society grows more diverse and complex. This research acknowledges that a growing number of people find the current race and ethnic categories confusing, or they wish to see their own specific group reflected on the census. Following this research, the 2010 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Alternative Questionnaire Experiment (AQE) was fielded as the most comprehensive research effort on race and Hispanic origin ever undertaken by the Census Bureau.

2.2 | 2010 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Alternative Questionnaire Experiment

The 2010 AQE research focused on improving the race and Hispanic origin questions by testing a number of different questionnaire design strategies. The primary research objectives of the AQE were to design and test questionnaire strategies to increase reporting in the major OMB race and ethnic categories, elicit reporting of detailed race and ethnic groups, lower item nonresponse rates, and increase accuracy and reliability of the results (Compton et al. 2012). The 2010 AQE was comprised of three components:

- 1. A mail out/mail back sample with half a million households;
- 2. A telephone reinterview with one-in-five of those households; and
- 3. A series of 67 focus groups with about 800 people across the country, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The Census Bureau conducted the 2010 AQE research to better understand how and why people identify themselves in different ways and in different contexts. The 2010 AQE examined alternative question design strategies for improving the collection of data on race and Hispanic origin, with four goals in mind:

- 1. Eliciting detailed responses for all racial and ethnic communities (e.g., Chinese, Mexican, Jamaican, Lebanese, etc.);
- 2. Increasing the accuracy and reliability of the results;
- 3. Increasing responses to the race and ethnicity question(s); and
- 4. Increasing reporting in the standard race and ethnic categories, as defined by the OMB.

The results of the AQE supported all of these objectives. One of our experimental approaches asked about race and Hispanic origin in one Combined Question. In the Combined Question, each major race and ethnic group had a checkbox with examples and a write-in line where respondents could provide detailed responses. Many individuals across communities liked the Combined Question approach, and felt it presented equity to the different categories. The AQE's results led to some promising strategies to address the challenges and complexities of race and Hispanic origin measurement and reporting. Some of the findings from this research included:

- Combining race and ethnicity into one question did not change the percentage of people who
 reported as Hispanics, Blacks, Asians, American Indians and Alaska Natives, or Native
 Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (Hill and Bentley 2014).
- The Combined Question yielded higher item response rates, compared with Separate Questions approaches.
- The Combined Question increased reporting of detailed responses for most groups, but decreased reporting for others.
- The Combined Question more accurately reflected self-identity.

The 2010 AQE research marked the beginning of race and ethnicity research for this decade. The research yielded critical findings, from which additional experimental question refinements and new research topics emerged. These research topics evolved over the past several years with ongoing qualitative and quantitative research, through internal discussions among Census Bureau experts, as well as external dialogues with advisors, race and ethnic scholars, OMB, federal statistical and policy agencies, and myriad community leaders and stakeholders. The successful strategies from the AQE research, as well as additional tests in 2012, 2014, and early 2015, have been employed in the design of the Census Bureau's mid-decade research for the 2020 Census.

The scope of the 2015 NCT builds upon the successful strategies of the Census Bureau's 2010 AQE research, and examines several dimensions for improving data on race and ethnicity, each of which will be discussed in detail later in this study plan:

- Question format, including evaluating performance of paper-based questions and new web-based data collection methods;
- Response categories;
- Wording of instructions; and
- Question terminology.

2.3 | Current Data on Race and Ethnicity

Over the last few decades, many Census Bureau studies have examined race reporting among Hispanics on the census questionnaire, but these studies did not specifically look at those who self-reported being of Hispanic origin. In March 2014, the Census Bureau released a blog by Population Division researchers Merarys Ríos-Vargas and Fabián Romero, titled, "Shedding Light on Race Reporting Among Hispanics" (see http://blogs.census.gov/2014/03/28/shedding-light-on-race-reporting-among-hispanics/).

The authors' research, "Race Reporting Among Hispanics: 2010," examined this topic and found that more than two-fifths (43.5 percent) of self-reported Hispanics did not report belonging to any federally recognized race group as defined by OMB. This includes 30.5 percent who reported or were classified as "Some Other Race" (SOR) only. Respondents are classified this way when they only check and/or write-in responses not categorized as any of the OMB race groups. An additional 13.0 percent of self-reported Hispanics did not provide a response to the race question. The findings from this study are intended to supplement the results presented in the 2010 AQE report (for more details, see www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0102/twps0102.pdf).

Currently, the Census Bureau collects additional detailed information on Hispanic or Latino groups, American Indian and Alaska Native tribes, Asian groups, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups. For example, responses to the race question such as Navajo Nation, Nome Eskimo Community, and Mayan are collected and tabulated separately in Census Bureau censuses and surveys, but also are aggregated and tabulated into the total American Indian or Alaska Native population. Similarly, responses to the race question such as Chinese, Asian Indian, and Vietnamese are collected and tabulated separately, but also aggregated and tabulated into the total Asian population, while responses such as Native Hawaiian, Chamorro, or Fijian are collected and tabulated separately, but also tabulated and aggregated into the total Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander population. Responses to the ethnicity question such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban are collected and tabulated separately, but also tabulated and aggregated in Census Bureau censuses and surveys, and into the total Hispanic or Latino population.

The 2015 NCT will test ways to collect and tabulate detailed information for the detailed groups, not just to the broad groups, such as Asian or Hispanic. Detailed data for specific White population groups, such as German, Irish, and Polish, and specific Black population groups, such as African American, Jamaican, and Nigerian, will be collected and tabulated, and can be aggregated, respectively, into the total White population and the total Black population.

The 2015 NCT also includes testing of a separate MENA category and the collection of data on detailed MENA groups, such as Lebanese, Egyptian, and Iranian. Currently, following the 1997 OMB standards, MENA responses are classified under the White racial category, per OMB's definition of "White," which is, "A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa."

We are working to address many of the questions and concerns from myriad racial and ethnic communities through outreach and engagement about our mid-decade testing, discussion of new explorations that have the advantage of web-based technology to collect data on major groups as well as detailed groups, and even the retention (and potential creation) of detailed checkboxes on various question designs. All of our research is working toward the broader goal of balance and equality across communities for the opportunity to self-identify their race/ethnicity and receive the return of critical data for both long-standing groups and recently emerging groups in the U.S..

3. METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research and field-testing, such as focus groups and cognitive testing, are critical components for understanding ways to improve quantitative data on race and ethnicity, and they are essential for obtaining information on how well revised experimental race and ethnicity questions perform when asked of respondents. As refinements and tweaks to the experimental race and ethnicity questions have been made over the past several years, qualitative research was conducted to provide insight on whether respondents understand the revised questions correctly and if they provide answers that reflect their "true" self-identification. These efforts aim to remedy aspects of the questions that are misunderstood by respondents or are problematic before fielding the 2015 NCT. Once quantitative data have been collected via the 2015 NCT field test, analyses of both the quantitative and qualitative results can provide critical information on respondent reporting patterns, document potential sources of respondent difficulty, as well as provide a richer understanding of the data that have been collected.

3.1 | Research Dimensions for Race and Ethnicity

As previously mentioned, the 2015 NCT research will examine several key dimensions for improving the data on race and ethnicity. The following sections will describe each of the key dimensions in detail:

- Question format, including evaluating performance of paper-based questions and new web-based data collection methods;
- Response categories;
- Wording of instructions; and
- Question terminology.

3.1.1 | Description of Race and Ethnicity Treatments

The flowchart on page 17 (see Figure 3) shows each of the dimensions being tested in the 2015 NCT, including both web-based designs and paper-based designs. The key dimensions are:

- Separate Questions vs. Combined Question (question format);
- MENA vs. No MENA (response categories);
- Mark [X] one or more boxes vs. Mark all that apply (instruction wording); and
- Race/Origin vs. Race/Ethnicity vs. using no terms "categories" (question terminology).

There are 36 different web-based panels, labeled 1 through 36. The flowchart compares the "Combined + write-in areas" and the "Combined + 6 checkboxes & write-ins." The "Combined + write-in areas" is similar to the 2014 Census Test Internet version where a write-in area follows each of the major race/ethnicity categories. The "Combined + 6 checkboxes & write-ins" is our new design for the 2015 NCT, where a series of detailed checkboxes and a write-in area are employed. Images of the web-based versions (1 through 36) can be found in Appendix A.

Eight different versions have been developed for paper, labeled A, C, D1, D2, G, H, I, and W. These paper versions are labeled in

Figure 3 to show the connections for how paper versions match the web-based versions. Images of these versions can be found in Appendix B. The goal of our research is to test the key dimensions in new web-based designs while also ensuring that these dimensions are researched on the traditional paper data collection mode. We are testing the fully factorial design of the web-based panels and have included selected paper treatments that correspond with the main differences across the key dimensions. While originally planning 12 treatments, operational constraints limited us to eight paper panels. Please see

Figure 3 and Figure 4 for more information.

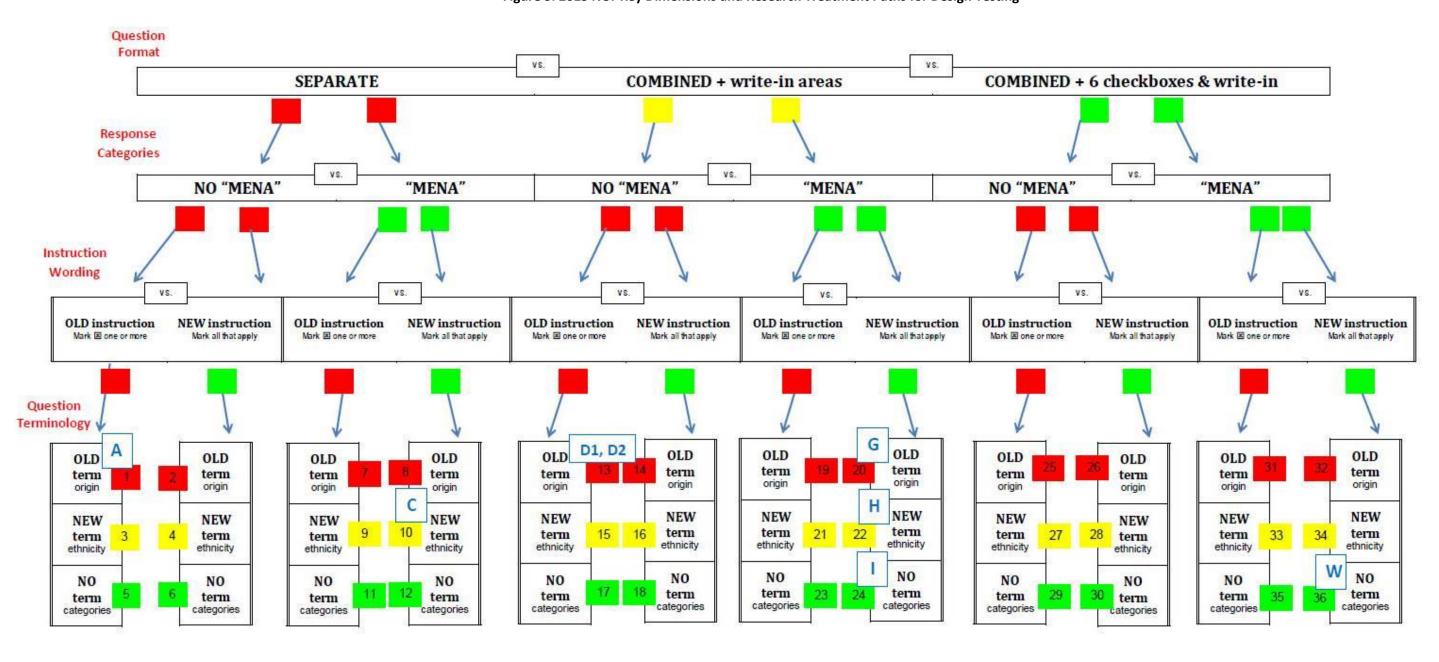


Figure 3. 2015 NCT Key Dimensions and Research Treatment Paths for Design Testing

Figure 4. Summary of 2015 NCT Race, Ethnicity, and Origin Panels

	Question Format		Inclusion of "MENA"		Instructions		Terminology			
Version	Separate	Combined + Write-Ins	Combined + Checkboxes	No "MENA"	"MENA"	Old	New	Old = "origin"	New = "ethnicity"	No terms = "categories"
1/A	х			х		х		х		
2	х			х			х	х		
3	х			х		х			х	
4	х			х			х		х	
5	х			х		х				х
6	Х			х			х			х
7	Х				х	x		Х		
8	х				х		х	х		
9	х				х	х			х	
10/C	х				х		х		х	
11	х				х	х				х
12	х				х		х			х
13/D1,D2		х		х		х		х		
14		х		х			х	х		
15		х		х		х			х	
16		х		х			х		х	
17		X		x		х				x
18		Х		х			х			х
19		х			х	х		х		
20/G		х			х		х	х		
21		x			x	×			x	
22/H		x			x		x		x	
23		x			x	×				х
24/I		x			x		x			x
25			х	х		×		Х		
26			х	х			x	х		
27			х	х		x			x	
28			х	х			x		x	
29			х	х		×				х
30			х	х			х			х
31			х		х	×		х		
32			х		х		х	х		
33			х		x	x			Х	
34			х		х		х		Х	
35			х		х	x				х
36/W			x		x		x			x

Analogous with Figure 3, Figure 4 (shown above) demonstrates how the 36 web-based panels (along with the matching lettered paper panels) correspond to the key dimensions being explored: 1) question format, 2) response categories, 3) instruction wording, and 4) terminology.

3.1.2 | Scope, Objectives, and Question Designs for Testing Race and Ethnicity Content in the 2015 NCT

The scope of the 2015 NCT builds upon the successful strategies from the 2010 AQE research and undertakes further testing to examine several key dimensions for the questions on race and ethnicity. Each of the key research dimensions are presented in detail below, along with a description of relevant question designs that are being tested in the 2015 NCT.

One dimension is **question format** – as we continue to research the Separate Questions approach and the Combined Question approach. This dimension includes the overarching comparison of **paper-based question designs** and **web-based question designs** – with the advantage of technology, such as the Internet, smartphones, and Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA), to enhance question designs and optimize reporting of detailed racial and ethnic groups.

Another dimension examines the **response categories** – by exploring how to collect and tabulate data for respondents of Middle Eastern and North African heritage in the U.S..

Additionally, we have a dimension which pertains to the **wording of instructions**, as well as a dimension that focuses on **question terminology** – through examining ways to optimize detailed reporting and to improve respondent understanding of the options to report multiple race and ethnic groups.

Question Format Dimension. The 2015 NCT will evaluate the use of two alternative question approaches for collecting detailed data on race and ethnicity. One approach uses two Separate Questions – the first about Hispanic origin, and the second about race. The other approach combines the two items into one question about race and ethnicity. The 2015 NCT research will test both approaches with new web-based data collection methods. Each approach is described below, along with its associated data collection mode(s) (i.e., paper-based question designs and/or web-based question designs).

Figure 5. Question Format Dimension Definitions

Separate Questions for race and for Hispanic origin (paper and web-based)	This is a modified version of the race and Hispanic origin approach used in the 2010 Census. Revisions based on the 2010 AQE research include adding write-in areas and examples for the White response category and for the Black or African American response category, removal of the term "Negro," and the addition of an instruction to allow for multiple responses in the Hispanic origin question.
web-based)	Note: Refer to Appendix A and B. (Separate Questions)
Combined Question with checkboxes and write-ins visible at same time (paper)	This is a modified version of the Combined Question approaches found to be successful in the 2010 AQE research. Checkboxes are provided for the major race and ethnic categories, with a corresponding write-in space for detailed responses to each checkbox category. In this version, all checkboxes and write-in spaces are visible at all times. Each response category contains six example groups, which represent the diversity of the geographic definitions of the respective OMB category. For instance, the Asian category employs examples of Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese, which represent the six largest detailed Asian groups in the U.S., reflecting OMB's definition of Asian ("A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, and the Indian subcontinent."). Respondents do not have to select a major checkbox, and may enter a detailed response in the write-in space without checking a category.
	Note: Refer to Appendix B. (Streamlined)

Combined Question with major checkboxes, detailed checkboxes, and write-ins (paper)	This is a modified version of the Combined Question approaches found to be successful in the 2010 AQE. Checkboxes are provided for the major race and ethnic categories, along with a series of detailed checkboxes under each major category, and a corresponding write-in space and examples to elicit and collect all other detailed responses within the major category. In this version, all checkboxes and write-in spaces are visible at all times. Again, the detailed response categories represent the diversity of the geographic definitions of the respective OMB category. For instance, under the Asian category (and major checkbox), a series of detailed checkboxes is presented for Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese, which represent the six largest detailed Asian groups in the U.S Then, instructions to enter additional detailed groups (with the examples of "Pakistani, Thai, Hmong, etc.") precede a dedicated write-in area to collect other detailed Asian responses. Again, these detailed groups reflect OMB's definition of Asian ("A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, and the Indian subcontinent."). Respondents do not have to select a major race/ethnic checkbox, and may enter a detailed response in the write-in area without checking a category. **Note: Refer to Appendix B. (Multiple Detailed Checkboxes)**
Combined Question with major checkboxes and write-ins on separate screens (web-based)	In this version, the detailed origin groups are solicited on subsequent screens after the major response categories have been selected on the initial screen. On the initial screen, the major checkbox categories are shown along with their six representative example groups. Once the major categories have been selected, one at a time, subsequent screens solicit further detail for each category that was chosen (e.g., Asian), using a write-in space, with examples, to collect the detailed groups (e.g., Korean and Japanese). The intent is to separate mouse click tasks (checkbox categories) and typing tasks (write-ins) in an attempt to elicit responses that are more detailed. This approach was used as one of three race/ethnicity Internet panels in the 2014 Census Test. Note: Refer to Appendix A. (Subsequent Write-In Screens)
Combined Question branching with detailed checkbox screens (web-based)	This version is an alternative method of soliciting detailed origin groups using separate screens, detailed checkboxes, and write-in spaces. On the first screen, the major checkbox categories are shown along with their six representative example groups. Once the major categories have been selected, one at a time, subsequent screens solicit further detail for each category, this time using a series of additional checkboxes for the six largest detailed groups (e.g., Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese) with a write-in space also provided to collect additional groups. Note: Refer to Appendix A. (Subsequent Detailed Checkbox Screens)

One benefit of the web-based response mode is that it allows for more functionality and greater flexibility in designing questions compared to paper, which is constrained by space availability. The 2015 NCT will utilize innovative web-based technology, such as the Internet, smartphones, and tablets to improve question designs, and to optimize reporting of detailed racial and ethnic groups (e.g., Samoan, Iranian, Blackfeet Tribe, Filipino, Jamaican, Puerto Rican, Irish, etc.). These web-based designs also provide much more utility and flexibility for using detailed checkboxes and write-in spaces to elicit and collect data for detailed groups than traditional paper questionnaires, and will help collect data for both the broader race/ethnic categories, as well as more detailed responses across all groups.

Comparing the Separate Questions Approach with the Combined Question Approach

There is complexity involved with making comparisons between the results from the Separate Questions approach and the results from the Combined Question approach. One of the important measures we will examine is the overall level of item nonresponse for the Separate Questions approach and for the Combined Question approach. There is complexity involved with making these comparisons with respect to "item" nonresponse for the different formats, and the critical conceptual question to consider here is, what is considered "item nonresponse."

The Separate Questions approach may have two item nonresponse rates, one for the Hispanic Origin question and one for the Race question; and both will be examined. The Combined Question format will have one item nonresponse rate for the race/ethnic question.

For the Separate Questions on Hispanic origin, if a respondent does not answer the question at all – no checkboxes are marked, and no write-ins are provided, this would constitute what we conceptualize as "item nonresponse" to the Hispanic origin question. If they answer affirmatively, that they are of Hispanic origin (by selecting one of the Hispanic checkbox categories and/or writing in a term that is classified as "Hispanic") we conceptualize this as a valid response. Similarly, if they report they are "Not of Hispanic origin" (by marking the "No, not of Hispanic origin" checkbox, or writing in a term that is classified as "non-Hispanic") we conceptualize this as a valid response. Additionally, a "Hispanic" and "Non-Hispanic" response is also acceptable, and we conceptualize this as a valid response.

Considering the concept of the Combined Question approach, where a separate "Hispanic or Latino" category is placed coequally among the other major response categories (White, Black, Asian, AIAN, MENA, NHPI, and SOR), when a respondent does not answer the question at all – no checkboxes are marked, and no write-ins are provided, this constitutes what we conceptualize as "item nonresponse" to the Combined Question. If they report they are "Hispanic" by marking the "Hispanic" checkbox, or writing in a term that is classified as "Hispanic," we conceptualize this as a valid response.

If they do not report they are "Hispanic" and they report one or more "race" categories (e.g., White, Black, Asian, etc.) then we classify them with the reported race(s) and determine that they are "not of Hispanic origin" as they did not report that they were. This is an important concept to address, as it is line with the approach taken by the OMB in the guidance for a Combined Question in the 1997 OMB standards. As shown in Figure 6 on the next page (highlighted in green), when using a Combined Question format, both race (including multiple responses) and ethnicity may be collected through the question, but the selection of only one category (either race or ethnicity) in the combined format is acceptable.

This means that if a respondent only reports "Hispanic" in the Combined Question, that is acceptable. It also means that if a respondent only reports "Black" in the Combined Question, that is acceptable. Of course, it is also acceptable for the respondent to report multiple groups, as well as a "race" (e.g., Black) and "ethnicity" (e.g., Hispanic). This premise also extends to the way in which the collected data are presented, as discussed at the bottom of the excerpt from the 1997 standards shown in Figure 6. The "Hispanic" category is presented co-equally among the "race" categories, and all are mutually exclusive. Therefore, a response to the Combined Question is considered to be <u>complete</u> if the respondent provides <u>at least one</u> of the categories.

Figure 6. Excerpt from 1997 OMB Standards for Race and Ethnicity Guidance on Tabulation

2. Data Formats

b. Combined format

The combined format may be used, if necessary, for observer-collected data on race and ethnicity. Both race (including multiple responses) and ethnicity shall be collected when appropriate and feasible, although the selection of one category in the combined format is acceptable.

If a combined format is used, there are six minimum categories:

- -- American Indian or Alaska Native
- -- Asian
- -- Black or African American
- -- Hispanic or Latino
- -- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- -- White

When aggregate data are presented, data producers shall provide the number of respondents who marked (or selected) only one category, separately for each of the six categories. In addition to these numbers, data producers are strongly encouraged to provide the detailed distributions, including all possible combinations, of multiple responses. In cases where data on multiple responses are collapsed, the total number of respondents reporting "Hispanic or Latino and one or more races" and the total number of respondents reporting "more than one race" (regardless of ethnicity) shall be provided.

This is the conceptual premise we follow as we make comparisons with respect to "item" nonresponse for the different question design formats. This is also a critical conceptual component which must be addressed in the current OMB Standards for Race and Ethnicity, moving forward, if a recommendation is made to employ a Combined Question approach.

Response Categories Dimension. The 2015 NCT will also evaluate the use of a "Middle Eastern or North African" ("MENA") response category to collect data for respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage in the U.S.. There will be two treatments for testing this dimension:

Figure 7. Response Categories Dimension Definitions

No separate MENA category	This treatment tests approaches without a separate MENA checkbox category. Here, the MENA responses are represented in the current OMB definition of White. With this approach, the White racial category provides examples of both Middle Eastern and North African origins (e.g., Lebanese; Egyptian) along with examples of European origins (e.g., German; Irish) as part of the currently defined "White" racial category. **Note: Refer to Appendix A, panel #s 1-6, 13-18, and 25-30**
Use of a distinct MENA category	This treatment tests the addition of a distinct MENA checkbox category for respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage in the U.S The MENA category is placed within the current response category lineup, based on estimates of population size, between the category for American Indians and Alaska Natives and the category for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders. With the addition of this new category, the "White" example groups are revised. The Middle Eastern and North African examples of Lebanese and Egyptian are replaced with the European examples of Polish and French. The MENA checkbox category will have the examples of Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, and Algerian. All other checkbox categories and write-in spaces remain the same.
	Note: Refer to Appendix A, panel #s 7-12, 19-24, and 31-36

For the purpose of the 2015 NCT, the Census Bureau developed a working classification of the "Middle Eastern or North African" category. The development of this MENA working classification is described in detail in Section 3.9 (Testing a Middle Eastern or North African category), but we introduce it here to provide context for understanding the way in which the category is constructed for the NCT.

The Census Bureau's working MENA classification includes countries and territories that were in the majority of MENA classifications used by other organizations in the U.S., including state and federal government agencies, research organizations, and universities who classify countries and territories from the Middle East or North Africa. For the 2015 NCT, the Census Bureau classifies a person as MENA if they have ethnic origins or descent, roots, or heritage from any of the following 19 countries (Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen) as well as the following ethnicities (Amazigh or Berber, Arab, Assyrian, Bedouin, Chaldean, Copt, Druze, Kurdish, and Syriac).

Wording of Instructions Dimension and Question Terminology Dimension. For these dimensions, we examine ways to improve the wording of question instructions, and whether alternative terminology or even no terms at all, help to improve the questions.

First, we focus on the *wording of instructions*. The 2015 NCT will evaluate the use of different approaches for wording the instructions used to collect data on race and ethnicity. The 2010 AQE research found that respondents frequently overlook the instruction to "*Mark* [X] one or more boxes" and have difficulty understanding the instructions. From the 2010 AQE qualitative research we learned that some respondents stop reading the instruction after noticing the visual cue [X] and proceed directly to do just that – mark a box – overlooking the remainder of the instruction. The new instruction being tested in the 2015 NCT ("*Mark all boxes that apply*") is an attempt to improve the clarity of the question and make it more apparent that more than one group may be selected. The following options are being tested for this dimension in the 2015 NCT:

Figure 8. Instructions Dimension Definitions

"Mark [X] one or more"	One version (old instructions) will advise respondents to, "Mark [X] one or more boxes AND print [origins/ethnicities/details]."
mark [x] one of more	Note: Refer to Appendix A, panel #s
	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35
"Mark all that apply"	An alternative version (new instructions), will advise respondents to, "Mark all boxes that apply AND print [origins/ethnicities/details] in the spaces below. Note, you may report more than one group."
	Note: Refer to Appendix A, panel #s
	2, 4, 6,8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36

Additionally, we focus on the dimension regarding question terminology.

Figure 9. Question Terminology Dimension Definitions

"Race" and "Origin" terms	The use of "race" and "origin" as terminology (old instructions) will be used to guide respondents to answer the question (e.g., "What is Person 1's race or origin?"). Note: Refer to Appendix A, panel #s 1-2, 7-8, 13-14, 19-20, 25-26, and 31-32
"Race" and "Ethnicity" terms	One alternative option being explored tests the use of both the terms "ethnicity" along with "race" in the question stem and/or instructions (e.g., "What is Person 1's race or ethnicity?")." Note: Refer to Appendix A, panel #s 3-4, 9-10, 15-16, 21-22, 27-28, and 33-34
No terms at all ("categories")	A second alternative option being explored tests the removal of the terms "race," "origin," and "ethnicity" from the question stem and instructions. Instead, a general approach asks, "Which categories describe Person 1?" Note: Refer to Appendix A, panel #s 5-6, 11-12, 17-18, 23-24, 29-30, and 35-36

Instructions for AIAN Write-In Area

The 2015 NCT will also examine different instructions to optimize detailed reporting within the AIAN write-in area. From the 2010 AQE research and recent 2014 qualitative research that the Census Bureau conducted with American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Central and South American Indian respondents, we know the instruction to "Print enrolled or principal tribe" causes confusion for many AIAN respondents and means different things to different people. The research found that AIAN respondents were confused by the use of different terms and concepts (e.g., "enrolled," "affiliated," "villages," "race," "origin," "tribe," etc.) and there was disagreement among focus group participants as to what "affiliated tribe" or "enrolled" or "villages" meant.

The overwhelming sentiment from 2014 AIAN focus group participants was that they want to be treated equally with other race/ethnic groups, and this was accomplished by not using different terminology (i.e., enrolled, affiliated, villages, etc.). The instruction "Print, for example,…" (along with AIAN example groups) allowed the respondents to understand what the question asked them to report and did not limit their write-in response by confounding the instructions with terms that mean different things to different people (e.g., tribes, villages, etc.). This instruction presented a viable alternative for further exploration in 2015 NCT research. Based on the findings and recommendations from this research, the 2015 NCT will test variations of the instructions for the AIAN write-in area to see how they perform.

Figure 10. AIAN Write-in Area Instructions Definitions

"Print enrolled or	We plan to test the instruction, "Print enrolled or principal tribe, for example"		
principal tribe,	on control versions."		
for example"	Note: Refer to Appendix A, panel #s 1, 13, 25		
	We plan to test the instruction, "Print, for example" on experimental versions.		
"Print, for example"	Note: Refer to Appendix A, panel #s 2-12, 14-24, 26-36		

Evaluating Performance of the Questions with New Web-Based Designs. As discussed above with the Question Format dimension, the 2015 NCT also presents the critical opportunity to compare the success of different question designs to determine how they perform in paper-based designs as well as with web-based data collection methods using the Internet, smartphone, and telephone response options. With the advantage of new technology to collect data via web-based designs, we are testing different versions of the Internet question with detailed checkboxes for soliciting detailed racial and ethnic origins, described above in Part A about Question Format.

We expound upon this dimension below, to illustrate how this operates in the 2015 NCT. In the research, we employ these designs for all web-based methods, as we are not just limited to computer-based Internet responses. The 2015 NCT will enable people to answer via smartphone, land-line telephone, as well as with Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA) from Census TQA representatives. The web-based approaches provide a series of screens to collect data for major groups (such as White, Hispanic, Black, and Asian) as well as data for detailed groups (such as Samoan, Iranian, Filipino, Jamaican, Puerto Rican, Irish, etc.). On the initial screen, we collect data on the major race/ethnic categories via a checkbox and examples, which are shown for the six largest detailed groups representing the geographic diversity of the OMB race/ethnic group's definition. Figure 11 provides an example where a respondent selects the box for Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish and the box for Asian.



Figure 11. Initial Screen for Web-Based Designs

After that, they select "Next" which will advance them to the next screen. For any selected category, a subsequent screen presents either several detailed checkbox groups and/or a dedicated write-in area to collect additional detailed responses, depending on the design treatment.

In our example, where the respondent marked they are Hispanic and Asian, the first follow-up screen collects detailed Hispanic groups, such as Mexican or Mexican American and Dominican (see Figure 12 below). Additionally, respondents can enter multiple additional responses, such as Guatemalan and Peruvian.

AN OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 2015 National Content Test Instructions FAQS Save and Log Out Next, we will collect detailed information for each category selected. You said that NAME is: Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Asian What are NAME's specific Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish categories? — Select all boxes that apply and/or enter categories in the space below. Note, you may report more than one group. (Help) ✓ Mexican or Mexican American Puerto Rican ☐ Cuban ☐ Salvadoran ✓ Dominican ☐ Colombian Enter, for example, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc Guatemalan, Peruvian, Previous Next OMB No.: 0607-0985 Approval Expires: 6/30/2018 Accessibility Security

Figure 12. Subsequent Screen for Web-Based Designs (Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish)

After that, they would advance to the next screen, where, in similar fashion, another screen collects detailed Asian responses, such as Filipino and Vietnamese (see Figure 13 below). Additionally, on this screen, respondents can enter multiple additional responses, such as Bangladeshi and Hmong.

Please note: Similar screens will collect detailed data for all communities, such as German, Jamaican, Lebanese, Samoan, etc.



Figure 13. Subsequent Screen for Web-Based Designs (Asian)

3.1.1 | Selection of Detailed Groups for Checkboxes and Examples

Detailed data for the major OMB categories contain dozens, and sometimes hundreds, of different national origin and ethnic groups. However, the vast majority of each OMB category's population in the U.S. is comprised of a handful of detailed groups. Through an analysis of recent decennial census data and American Community Survey (ACS) data, we demonstrate how this structural makeup informs and supports the development of rationale for the selection of detailed example groups for each major OMB category.

For example, 2010 Census data show that the three largest detailed Hispanic groups (Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban) represent about three-quarters of the total Hispanic population in the U.S.. Altogether, the top six detailed Hispanic groups represent over four-fifths of all detailed Hispanic groups. Similarly, 2010 Census data show that the top six detailed Asian groups (Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese) represent the vast majority (over four-fifths) of the Asian population in the U.S..

In order to provide sufficient examples and also ensure groups that had checkboxes on the 2010 Census are represented in our new designs, we included six examples. This also fits nicely with the OMB definitions for each category, which generally reference three geographic areas to describe the population. For example, OMB's definition of Asian makes reference to the people of Far East Asia,

Southeast Asia, and the Indian subcontinent. Therefore, to represent the broad spectrum of the Asian diaspora, six groups were selected as examples for the Asian category.

Across all categories, the basic approach used to identify examples was to select the largest groups in the U.S. that represent the different geographic regions referenced in each of the OMB race and ethnic group definitions.

3.2 | Overview of 2015 National Content Test

The primary objective of the 2015 NCT is to test the content of the questionnaires. The content tested includes race/ethnicity, relationship, and coverage. These content items are tested by asking questions on these topics in several different ways. There are eight different versions of the stateside paper questionnaire, and two versions of the Puerto Rico questionnaire. There is more flexibility with testing on the Internet, allowing us to test 288 unique combinations of the different versions of questions to optimize self-response. In addition to testing content, the NCT is testing different contact strategies. Table 1 below displays the nine different contact strategies.

Table 1. Contact Strategy Panel Design

	Panel	#1 (August 24)	#2 (August 31)	#3* (September 8)	#4* (September 15)	#5* (September 22)
1	Internet Push (Control)	Letter	Postcard	Postcard	Mail Questionnaire	
2	Internet Push with Early Postcard	Letter	Postcard (August 25)	Postcard	Mail Questionnaire	
3	Internet Push with Early Questionnaire	Letter	Postcard	Mail Questionnaire	Postcard	
4	Internet Push with Even Earlier Questionnaire	Letter	Mail Questionnaire	Postcard	Postcard	
5	Internet Choice	Mail Questionnaire	Postcard	Postcard	Mail Questionnaire	
6	Internet Push with Postcard as 3 rd Reminder	Letter	Postcard	Postcard	Mail Questionnaire	Postcard
7	Internet Push Postcard	Postcard	Postcard	Letter	Mail Questionnaire	
8	Internet Push with Early Postcard and 2 nd Letter Instead of Mail Q	Letter	Postcard (August 25)	Postcard	Letter	
9	Internet Push with Postcard and Email as 1 st Reminder (Same time)	Letter	Postcard and Email (August 25)	Postcard	Mail Questionnaire	

^{*} Note: Targeted only to nonrespondents.

One final aspect that the NCT is testing is the language used in the letter. The first version of the letter is in English and has a Spanish sentence that encourages the Spanish-speaking respondent to reply using the Internet or TQA. The second version is a dual-sided letter, with English on one side Spanish on the other. Finally, the third version is a swim-lane letter, where the English text is on the left column of the page, and the Spanish text is on the right column.

3.3 | Sample Design

Census Bureau researchers developed a nationally representative sample for the 2015 NCT. Overall, the sample included 1.2 million housing units in the U.S., with a complex sampling design strategy for race and ethnicity. The 2015 NCT sampling methodology was designed to measure content testing differences for relatively small population groups. This sample design consisted of selecting 1,180,000 households from the fifty states and the District of Columbia and 20,000 households from Puerto Rico. The sampling frame was built from the Master Address File and excluded households that were selected in the 2015 American Community Survey and its supplements, were in the Savannah designated marketing area, were selected in the 2015 Census Test in Maricopa County, or had bad address values. Group quarters were also excluded.

The stateside sample design utilized a stratified, systematic sampling method that oversampled census tracts that were susceptible to coverage overcounts, contained relatively high percentages of various race and ethnic groups, and had low self-response propensities. The stateside sample of 1,180,000 households was divided into three portions: coverage, race/ethnicity, and optimizing self response. To sample the coverage portion, the stateside sampling universe was subset to only include the tracts that had been flagged as susceptible for coverage overcounts. These subset tracts were stratified into the six special coverage groups, and then a sample of 180,000 households was selected for the coverage portion of the sample.

Next, the remaining households in the universe that were not selected for the coverage portion of the sample were stratified into one of the following six race strata, based on race, ancestry, and Hispanic origin data from 2010 Census data and 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS) data. The sample was designed to ensure that the unbiased estimates from the test accurately reflected the nation as a whole, across a variety of demographic characteristics, by oversampling various race and ethnic groups, including Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander populations, American Indian or Alaska Native populations, Black or African American populations, Hispanic or Latino populations, and Middle Eastern or North African populations. The selection eligibility was done sequentially:

- Middle Eastern or North African (MENA) Stratum¹: Tracts where the percentage of people in the tract who identify as MENA was 10 percent or more.
- American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) Stratum: Tracts where the percentage of people in the tract who identify as AIAN was 10 percent or more.
- Asian / Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) Stratum²: Tracts where the percentage of people in the tract who identify as Asian or NHPI was 15 percent or more.
- **Black or African American Stratum**: Tracts where the percentage of people in the tract who identify as Black or African American was 25 percent or more.
- **Hispanic or Latino Stratum**: Tracts where the percentage of people in the tract who identify as Hispanic or Latino was 45 percent or more.
- All Other Groups Stratum: The remaining tracts that do not fall into one of the previous stratum.

¹ In addition to the groups listed in the MENA working classification (see section 3.1.2), the following groups were also included in the MENA stratum: Afghan, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Cypriot, Djiboutian, Georgian Commonwealth of the Independent States, Mauritanian, Somali, South Sudanese, Sudanese, Turkish, and Turkish Cypriot.

² Asian and NHPI populations are tabulated separately, but for the purposes of sampling they were combined.

The use of a multistrata oversample of key population groups enables us to gain a broader and deeper universe of diverse population groups across the country. As shown in Appendix F, Jones et al. (2016) illustrate how the 2015 NCT sample is allocated for race and ethnicity. This research provides critical data to evaluate the key research questions, results, and findings of the 2015 NCT, which will inform recommendations on the collection and classification of race and ethnicity data for the 2020 Census.

Table 2 below displays the estimated number of tracts, housing units, population, and race/ethnicity percentages in each of the six strata using ACS data. The table also displays the overall 2010 Census mail response rates for those tracts, which came from the Planning Database (PDB).

Table 2. Estimates of Race/Ethnicity Strata in the 2015 NCT Sample

Stratum	Number of Tracts	Number of HUs	Population	MENA %	AIAN %	Asian/ NHPI %	Black %	Hispanic %	2010 Mail Response Rate
MENA	770	1,176,267	3,112,719	19.1	1.0	14.2	9.4	15.5	67.4
AIAN	1,426	1,874,151	5,194,351	0.3	26.3	2.9	6.9	12.7	57.8
Asian/NHPI	6,359	10,555,098	30,048,814	2.2	1.3	30.4	9.0	20.0	69.0
Black	12,686	17,997,061	49,423,427	0.5	1.1	2.6	53.5	16.1	59.6
Hispanic	6,514	9,393,227	31,049,979	0.6	1.4	3.3	7.1	73.6	62.1
All Other	45,369	75,865,280	195,988,644	0.9	1.2	3.4	5.7	8.9	68.2

Source: Mathews (2015)

Table 3 below shows how the 800,000 housing units in the 2015 NCT sample were allocated for the six strata.

Table 3. 2015 NCT Race/Ethnicity Sample Allocation

Stratum	Sample Size Chosen for Race Portion	Probability of Selection		
MENA	100,000	.0767		
AIAN	100,000	.0501		
Asian/NHPI	100,000	.0086		
Black	160,000	.0077		
Hispanic	160,000	.0169		
All Other	180,000	.0021		

Finally, after the coverage and race/ethnicity portions had been selected, the remaining households in the universe were stratified into the three response propensity strata, and a sample of 200,000 housing units were selected for the OSR portion of the sample. After the 1.18 million household sample was selected, the sampling flags were assigned to indicate which version of the paper and Internet questionnaires the household would receive as well as which contact strategy would be used for that household. The use of a multistrata oversample of key population groups will enable us to gain a broader and deeper universe of diverse population groups across the country.

Note, for the Puerto Rico sample, only the housing units in the San Juan municipio, or county, were eligible for the 2015 NCT. A systematic sample of 20,000 households was selected and the appropriate sampling flags were assigned. For more information on the sample design of the stateside or Puerto Rico sample, please refer to Mathews (2015).

3.4 | Reinterview Evaluation

3.4.1 | Overview of Reinterview

The second major component of the 2015 NCT will be a telephone reinterview study conducted with a sample of the 2015 NCT survey respondents. This reinterview research aimed to assess the accuracy and the reliability of the various race and Hispanic origin question designs by exploring responses to a number of probing questions. This research, which builds upon the successful reinterview that was conducted in the 2010 AQE research, will help to measure respondents' self-identified "true" racial and/or ethnic identity through a series of detailed questions and probes to aid in determining our truth measure. The 2015 NCT reinterview was developed in concert with demographic and sociological experts along with survey methodologists to probe more extensively into how respondents self-identify.

The 2015 NCT research includes a reinterview to assess the accuracy and reliability of the question alternatives for race and ethnicity. Approximately 100,000 households will be sampled for the reinterview, with approximately 75,000 of the cases focusing specifically on the topics of race and ethnicity. The remaining 25,000 households will be reinterviewed to study within-household coverage accuracy.

The telephone reinterview collects data from a subset of respondents and is focused solely on the race and Hispanic origin questions. The purpose of the reinterview questions is to ascertain the respondents' "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identities. We recognize that race and ethnicity are not quantifiable values. Rather, identity is a complex mix of one's family and social environment, historical or sociopolitical constructs, personal experience, context, and many other immeasurable factors.

Because this idea of "truth" is inherently difficult to define for self-identified race and Hispanic origin, we cannot expect to evaluate it with information from the self-response survey. However, we were able to employ an extensive series of detailed questions and probes to aid in determining our "truth" measure for the reinterview. This was a substantial addition to the AQE focus group research, and it yielded important results to help understand the data that were collected in the mail survey, as well as connections to the findings in the focus groups research.

The reinterview is designed to probe more extensively than the census questionnaire by asking three series of questions about how respondents self-identify, as well as collect more detailed information about respondents' racial and ethnic background. The first question is an open-ended question that asked the respondent to identify their race or origin. The second set of questions is a series of yes/no questions meant to probe into the respondent's complete racial and ethnic background. The third set of questions ask for detailed origin for each category that the respondent answered yes to. Later in the interview, there is also a question that asks how the respondent is perceived by others, but this question will not be used to determine truth. The selected question series underwent extensive cognitive testing, and were based on the 2010 AQE Reinterview questions (Dusch 2011). A copy of the race, ethnicity, and origin reinterview questions for the 2015 NCT are provided in Appendix C.

The data obtained in the reinterview will be used to estimate and compare two statistics important to a well-defined and stable measurement process. The first statistic is the bias in estimates of group membership that may occur if the responses are not an accurate reflection of the "true" self-identified group membership status due to imperfections in the design of the questionnaire. This statistic is called the "response" bias, or "net difference rate." This represents the "accuracy" of a given question design, and provides a measure of over- or underreporting for a category in the self-response mode. Another statistic from the reinterview is the consistency score, which measures the percentage of responses that were the same from the self-response to the reinterview.

3.4.2 | Reinterview Sample Design

The reinterview sample design was a systematic random subsample of about one in eight (1:8) of the selected sample housing units. There was no further oversampling of the preselected reinterview cases beyond the oversampling present in the mailout sample. Those households for which we received a sufficient response before completion of the reinterview will be included in the reinterview workload.

3.5 | Data Processing

3.5.1 | Coding

As part of the 2015 NCT research, we will be collecting detailed data for all major categories via dedicated write-in areas and/or detailed checkboxes. This effort to collect, code, and tabulate myriad detailed groups required extensive research by Population Division's Special Population Statistics Area (SPS) and consultation with external experts on various race and ethnic groups. Over the past two years, SPS subject matter experts researched and developed updates to enhance and expand previous code lists for Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ancestry data.

This research primarily focused on the code lists for European national origins and ethnic groups, Middle Eastern and North African national origins and ethnic groups, Sub-Saharan African national origin and ethnic groups, and Afro-Caribbean national origins and ethnic groups – many of which did not exist as distinct race codes in previous census data collections and tabulations – but also covered all major categories (e.g., Hispanic or Latino, Asian, Pacific Islander) within the full code range. These new code ranges, which include approximately 300 new terms, cumulatively create the 2015 Race, Ethnicity, and Origin Code List, which will be employed for the 2015 NCT research to help evaluate the reporting of detailed responses to the race/ethnic question(s).

For the 2015 NCT research, we employ the *Race, Ethnicity, and Origin Code List* to code race, ethnicity, and origin responses. The *Race, Ethnicity, and Origin Code List* (as seen in Appendix E) employs three-digit codes for race and ethnic groups in numeric and alphanumeric sequence, meaning that the three-digit codes either contain all numbers (i.e., 114) or contain a mix of letters and numbers (i.e., A01). This critical reference is the foundational resource for researching and assigning codes to residual responses.

The list contains race, ethnicity, and origin codes and their unique descriptors, underneath larger headings for the major race/ethnic categories. Larger code ranges are used to group together and distinguish the major groups from one another (e.g., the 400-499 code range is reserved for Asian codes). The following figure list the different code ranges, which represent the major race/ethnic groups, as well as a range for responses that do not fall within these groupings (i.e., U.S., American,

Religious responses, and Uncodable terms), for the Combined Question, the separate race question, and the separate Hispanic question, respectively.

Figure 14. Range Values for Race, Ethnicity, and Origin Code List

Combined Race/Ethnicity Question					
Code Range Values	Race, Ethnicity, or Origin – General Headings				
001-141, 182-194	White				
200-299, V24-Z99	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish				
300-399	Black or African American				
400-499	Asian				
500-599, A01-Z99	American Indian, Alaska Native, Central and South American Indian				
142-181, 195	Middle Eastern or North African				
600-699	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander				
700-799	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin				
800-899	Not used by coders				
900-999	U.S., American, Religious responses, Uncodeable terms				
Separate Race Question					
Code Range Values	Race, Ethnicity, or Origin – General Headings				
001-141, 182-194	White				
300-399	Black or African American				
400-499	Asian				
500-599, A01-Z99	American Indian, Alaska Native, Central and South American Indian				
142-181, 195	Middle Eastern or North African				
600-699	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander				
700-799, 209-299, V24-Z99	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin				
800-899	Not used by coders				
900-999	U.S., American, Religious responses, Uncodeable terms				
Separate Hispanic Question					
Code Range Values	Race, Ethnicity, or Origin – General Headings				
207, 209-299, V24-Z99	Hispanic				
001-199, 208, 300-799, A01-V23	Not Hispanic				
900-999	U.S., American, Religious responses, Uncodeable terms				

The code ranges for the separate and Combined Questions largely overlap, with differences solely lying in the way in which Hispanic responses are tabulated. Hispanic responses in the separate question constitute the codes in the 200 range and the alphanumeric codes V24-Z99. When the Separate

Questions approach is used, detailed Hispanic origin responses to the separate race question are coded in the Some Other Race category, whereas for the Combined Question approach, detailed Hispanic origin responses are coded in a distinct Hispanic category.

3.5.2 | Data Editing

The race write-in response data from the test and the reinterview will be coded and pre-edited prior to data analysis. After the race and ethnicity responses have been coded (as explained in Section 3.5.1), the data collected from both the self-response and reinterview components of the NCT will be preedited using an updated and concise version of the 2010 Census procedures. The purpose of these preedits is to standardize the race and ethnicity classifications across all experimental panels.

The NCT pre-editing procedures include:

- Converting checkbox responses to three-digit codes;
- Ensuring that codes assigned to write-in responses during the coding operation are valid;
- Limiting write-in responses to no more than 10 codes each;
- Eliminating duplicate codes; and
- Removing general codes when specific codes are provided (e.g., if the code for the Asian checkbox and a code for Chinese are present, only the code for Chinese will be retained).

3.5.3 | Name Matching

After the 2015 NCT reinterview data are prepared for analysis, the persons from the completed reinterview cases will be matched to the 2015 NCT persons within corresponding households. The name matching process will use a computerized matching program developed to accurately link the correct person data from the two data collections together for analysis.

3.5.4 | Reinterview "Truth"

The NCT race and ethnicity reinterview includes a series of questions intended to explore the respondents' racial and ethnic background. Each respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity will be determined through a combination of responses provided during the reinterview. The following major categories (and multiple-group combinations of these categories) will be used for comparative purposes in the analyses:

- 1. White
- 2. Hispanic or Latino (Hispanic)
- 3. Black or African American (Black)
- 4. Asian
- 5. American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)
- 6. Middle Eastern or North African (MENA)
- 7. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHPI)
- 8. Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (SOR)

The initial step of determining a respondent's "true" self-identified race/ethnicity will be through an automated match program, which will be applied to the coded reinterview responses. The first and second parts of the reinterview will be coded independently. Responses will be determined as "truth"

for cases where both sets of questions had the same response, or where only one response was provided. Additional cases that are not auto-matched will be sent to clerical matching where analysts and demographers will independently study these special cases and decide on a final "truth" for each situation. Otherwise, unresolved cases will be sent to a panel review consisting of additional Census Bureau experts for final resolution. At all steps of the process, OMB standards will be used to guide final decisions on "truth."

3.6 | Variance Estimation

To account for the complex sample design of the experiment, we plan to use stratified jackknife replication estimation. Because of software and processing limitations, we plan to use a random groups method to create the replicates. In this method, housing units are sorted in the order they were selected and reassigned to one of 250 different groups, or replicates. To help ensure the validity of statistical inference when making multiple statistical comparisons, when applicable, multiple comparison corrections will be used to maintain the family-wise error rate at $\alpha = 0.05$. Dunn's procedure will be performed to adjust for the increased possibility of erroneous conclusions when multiple comparisons adjustment procedures are used. The multiple comparison corrections reduce the possibility of identifying false-positive differences and ensure that we do not cloud our ability to form inferential conclusions.

3.7 | Introduction to Data Analysis and Decision Criteria for Content Decisions

As previously discussed, the 2015 NCT is the primary mid-decade opportunity to compare different content before making final decisions about the content for the 2020 Census. The test will include a reinterview to assess the accuracy and reliability of the question alternatives for race and Hispanic origin, which will enable us to evaluate the key research questions, results, and findings to inform recommendations for the 2020 Census content on race and ethnicity. As discussed previously, data from the NCT reinterview is critical for the analysis in determining consistency between the self-response survey and respondents' "truth." The 2015 NCT panels are designed to test key dimensions for improving the questions on race and ethnicity. These dimensions are expected to impact different aspects of respondent reporting, including item reliability/consistency, nonresponse, and distributions. All of these aspects must be considered when making recommendations on the various dimensions and overall question design.

The inherent complexity of this experiment and its many complex analyses require that decision criteria be developed to assist with making recommendations on each of the key dimensions being explored and choosing the "best" overall question design for the 2020 Census. These decision criteria provide important statistical measures and hypotheses for each measure, which provide indications of favorable and unfavorable results. An interdivisional group will convene to determine the success or failure of the key dimensions and determining the best overall panel based on these and other specific criteria.

This section presents the research questions we will be exploring for each of the dimensions of the study. The questions are listed in order of priority for determining recommendations based on the described decision criteria. Each research question is accompanied by a brief explanation of what is being investigated, along with table shells for some of the response distributions and other analyses that will be conducted to compare and evaluate the various race and ethnicity treatments in the 2015 NCT. Each of the analyses will be produced by mode (Internet, phone, paper), though the overall response

estimates will be the focus of the report. Finally, a descriptive statement is provided to illustrate the decision criteria.

3.7.1 | Analysis Measures

The data analysis will be performed for the 2015 NCT response data and the 2015 NCT reinterview response data. Some of the major analysis measures that will be employed for this research are listed below:

- Major race/ethnic category response distributions.
- Item nonresponse rates.
- Net difference rates (as a measure of bias), based on content reinterview.
- Percentage of consistent responses (measure of reliability) for each major race/ethnicity group, based on content reinterview.
- Percentage of detailed responses for each major race/ethnicity group.
- Percentage of multiple responses for major groups, compared with the reinterview.

In addition, the analysis will incorporate multivariate regression models, as appropriate, to determine which dimensions of the race and ethnicity research are most associated with differences for each of the statistical metrics of interest. The regression models will consider factors such as the experimental treatment, device type (e.g., computer, tablet, or smartphone), mode of response, and demographic characteristics. The models will also examine how the different experimental factors interact and if the interactions are associated with significant differences for the metrics of interest. For example, regression models that incorporate interactions between question format and the inclusion of a dedicated MENA category will be developed to predict some of the key metrics described in this study plan. The findings of the models will be considered in concert with the tables described in this report when answering each research question.

3.8 | Testing Alternative Question Formats (Separate vs. Combined)

Objective: To Determine the Best Question Format for Collecting Race/Ethnic Data

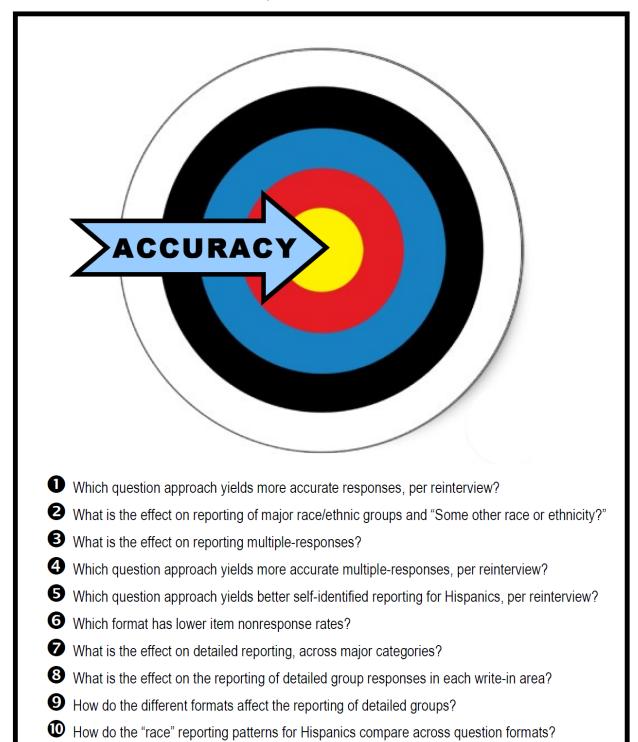
Goal: Maintain or improve the quality of the race and Hispanic origin data by using a combined race and ethnicity question.

One main objective of the 2015 NCT is to evaluate the use of different question format approaches for collecting data on race and ethnicity. This objective builds upon the successful findings of the 2010 AQE research which showed promising strategies for addressing the challenges and complexities of race and ethnicity measurement and reporting. The AQE research led to experimental question refinements for the design of the 2015 NCT question formats, which are being tested in various ways.

One approach uses two Separate Questions – the first about Hispanic origin and the second about race. The other approach combines the two Separate Questions into one question about race and ethnicity. The Combined Question approach also tests different designs for collecting detailed responses – one design employs dedicated write-in areas to collect detailed responses, the other design uses detailed checkboxes and a subsequent write-in area to collect detailed responses.

The decision criteria for the Question Format Dimension focus on evaluating the different approaches for the presentation of the race/ethnic question (or questions). Specific analyses for this dimension will examine the research questions outlined in this section, which will be used to tease out benefits and drawbacks of the various treatments. A recommendation on the best question format for collecting and producing data on race/ethnicity for the 2020 Census (separate vs. combined with write-in areas vs. combined with detailed checkboxes) will be made based on results from the 2015 NCT. An overview of the research questions that we are focusing on for this dimension are shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15. Research Questions for Making a Decision Recommendation on Question Format (Separate vs. Combined)



The overarching principle of this research is to find ways to improve the *accuracy* of data on race and ethnicity. Accuracy is the most important goal, and the research questions that we are examining yield insights to different aspects of accuracy. The ten research questions outlined in this section will explore different aspects of the ways in which we seek to improve the accuracy of data on race and ethnicity. We note that all of the research questions are important, as they help us to understand the accuracy that we are measuring – whether it be the accuracy of reporting for major race/ethnic groups (such as White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, etc.), the accuracy of reporting multiple responses (such as White *and* Black, Black *and* American Indian, White *and* Asian *and* Pacific Islander, etc.), or the accuracy of reporting detailed nationalities or ethnic groups (such as Irish, Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Filipino, etc.).

Within our analyses of the different research questions, the decisions regarding the dimension of question format predominantly rely on the following major factors: (a) better measures of "truth;" (b) yielding self-identified reporting within OMB categories; (c) levels of detailed reporting; and (d) lower item nonresponse. The foundation of determining which question format is best rests on measuring "truth."

As described previously in Section 3.4, the reinterview will enable us to measure respondents' self-identified "true" racial and/or ethnic identity through a series of detailed questions and probes, which are compared to their responses on the self-response survey. Ultimately, these explorations will help us evaluate which question format yields more accurate and reliable results to reflect respondents' self-identification.

Strategies for Evaluating Success

Our strategies for evaluating the success of the different question format approaches for collecting data on race and ethnicity focus on the following series of key research questions. In our analyses, we will be looking to see which of the questions formats works best (Separate Questions approach vs. Combined Question approach with write-in areas vs. Combined Question with detailed checkboxes). Within this, we will focus on the following factors:

- Which question format approach yields the greatest accuracy?
- Which question format approach enables respondents to fully self-identify and reflect their "truth"?
- Which question format optimizes the reporting of multiple races and multiple ethnic origins?
- Which question format improves reporting of detailed nationalities and ethnic origins?
- Which question format reduces item nonresponse?
- Which question format improves reporting in major OMB categories (reducing "Some Other Race" reporting)?

The next several pages present a thorough, detailed walkthrough of the research questions, data tables, and decision criteria for analyzing the results for question format. Our hypotheses are presented as research questions (a priori), along with table shells and explanations of what will be analyzed. We also present decision criteria to explain how the results will be evaluated in order to make recommendations on the research question that is posed.



Question 1. Which question approach (Separate vs. Combined) yields more accurate responses, per the reinterview?

Our analysis will compare the levels of reporting for each race/ethnic response category in the survey and with those reported in the 2015 NCT reinterview. We will examine the estimated percentages of people in each of the following major categories:

- White
- Hispanic or Latino (Hispanic)
- Black or African American (Black)
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)
- Middle Eastern or North African (MENA)
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHPI)
- Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (SOR)
- Multiple Responses

The reinterview data will provide measures of response bias and net difference rates, which we will examine in conjunction with respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity as determined through the reinterview. These data will enable us to evaluate the patterns of consistency for responses between the self-response survey and the reinterview responses for each of the major race/ethnic groups being studied.

For responses provided in the reinterview, we will compute the percentage that provided the same response category in the self-response survey. This will be a critical factor for determining which format (Separate or Combined) yields more accurate responses reflecting respondents' "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity.

Table 4. Consistency Between Self-Response and Reinterview for Major Race/Ethnicity Groups by Question Format

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	AIAN	MENA	NHPI	SOR	Multiple ¹
Separate Questions Approach	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

¹ A consistent multiple response here entails a respondent being classified as multiple OMB groups in both self-response and reinterview, regardless of if the OMB groups match exactly between self-response and reinterview.

In addition, we will compare the race and ethnicity distributions for the self-response and reinterview in order to compute net difference rates for each major group. This is a measure of response bias, and question formats that are more accurate will have a lower value. For example, if 55.0 percent of

respondents identify in one group during the reinterview and 53.5 percent of respondents identify in that same group during self-response, then the net difference rate for the group is 1.5 percent.

Table 5 introduces cases where the race and Hispanic origin information is invalid or missing during self-response. For the Combined Question, we define an invalid response as one where uncodable write-in responses only were provided. For the Separate Questions, we define an invalid response as one where uncodable write-in responses only were provided in both the Hispanic origin and the race question, or where uncodable write-in responses only were provided in one question and nothing was provided in the other question. We define a missing response as one where no response was recorded for the Combined Question or for both the Hispanic origin question and the race question.

Table 5. Self-Response Compared to Reinterview Race/Ethnicity Group Distribution by Question Format

		Sepa	rate Q	uestio	ns App	roach			
				R	eintervie	w			
Self-Response	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	AIAN	MENA	NHPI	SOR	Multiple
White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
NHPI	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
SOR	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Multiple	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas

				R	eintervie	w		Reinterview									
Self-Response	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	AIAN	MENA	NHPI	SOR	Multiple								
White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								
Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								
Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								
Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								
AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								
MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								
NHPI	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								
SOR	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								
Multiple	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)								

Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes

		Reinterview									
Self-Response	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	AIAN	MENA	NHPI	SOR	Multiple		
White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		
Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		
Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		
Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		
AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		
MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		
NHPI	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		
SOR	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		
Multiple	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)		

Decision Criteria for Question 1: The tables for research question 1 will provide metrics on the consistency and accuracy of reporting between the self-response survey and the responses in the reinterview. We will examine the percentages of consistency for each of the major race/ethnic groups by question format, to determine which approach has greater consistency of responses.

We will examine how the bolded results along the diagonal inform us how consistent report is between the two measures (i.e., how close to 100 percent are the self-response and reinterview response for each major category?).

With these insights, results from the reinterview will determine which question format (Separate or Combined), produces the most reliable and accurate responses for reflecting respondents' "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity.



Question 2. What is the effect of the different formats (Separate vs. Combined) on the reporting of major racial and ethnic groups (e.g., White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, etc.) and the reporting of "Some other race or ethnicity"?

Our analysis will examine reporting patterns of major racial and ethnic groups, for the different question formats in the self-response survey. We will examine the estimated percentages of people in each of the following major categories:

- White
- Hispanic or Latino (Hispanic)
- Black or African American (Black)
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)
- Middle Eastern or North African (MENA)
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHPI)
- Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (SOR)
- Multiple Responses
- Invalid Responses
- Missing Responses

The category for "Invalid Responses" represents cases when a respondent responded to the question but provided a response that was either coded as "invalid" or the reporting pattern was determined to be "invalid" based on reporting requirements. For example, some respondents in the past have reported that they are a "Martian" or a "Human Being," or they wrote in objections to the question such as, "This is none of your business" or "We are all one human race." Additionally, some respondents in the past have marked every single checkbox category but did not provide valid write-in responses, and these response patterns are edited and determined to be "invalid." The "Missing Responses" category represents cases when a respondent does not answer the question at all – they do not mark any of the checkboxes, nor do they enter a response in any of the write-in areas.

Table 6. Race/Ethnicity Group Distribution by Question Format

Alone or in Combination Groups	Separate Questions	Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas	Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes	
White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
NHPI	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
SOR	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	

In addition, Table 7 enables us to examine these reporting patterns in finer detail regarding the particular race and ethnicity responses that are reported. We examine this in detail by evaluating the types of responses that are reported in the different question formats.

Table 7. Distribution of Hispanic Responses and Non-Hispanic Responses by Question Format

	His	spanic				N	ot Hispanio	С				
	Hispanic alone	Hispanic + Major Race Group	White alone	Black alone	Asian alone	AIAN alone	MENA alone	NHPI alone	SOR alone	Multiple Responses	Invalid	Missing
Separate Questions	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 2: We will evaluate results of the relative percentages for people in each of the major categories shown in the tables above. Examining the results in the tables, we expect:

- Similar percentages of Hispanic, Black, Asian, AIAN, MENA, and NHPI groups should be seen for the different formats.
- The percentage of people reporting in the SOR category should be lower in the Combined Question approach than in the Separate Questions approach.
- The percentage of the White alone population in the Combined Question approach should be similar or lower than the percentage of the White alone, non-Hispanic population in the Separate Questions approach.



Question 3. What is the effect of the different formats (Separate vs. Combined) on the reporting of multiple-responses (e.g., people who report White *and* Black; or White *and* Hispanic; or White *and* Asian; etc.)?

We will examine the overall level of multiple-responses reported for the Separate Questions approach and for the Combined Question approach. We will also examine the level of reporting multiple-responses for each race/ethnic category (e.g., White in combination with one or more other groups).

Table 8. Reporting of Multiple-Responses by Question Format

Level of multiple responses reported by major category	Separate Questions	Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas	Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes	
White in combination with another group	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Hispanic in combination with another group	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Black in combination with another group	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Asian in combination with another group	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
AIAN in combination with another group	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
MENA in combination with another group	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
NHPI in combination with another group	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
SOR in combination with another group	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	

Decision Criteria for Question 3: Table 8 provides the levels of multiple-responses reported within each of the major race/ethnic categories. We will examine the overall level of multiple-responses reported for the Separate Questions approach and for the Combined Question approach to see which yield higher or lower reporting, and for which groups. We will also examine the level of reporting multiple-responses for each race/ethnic category (e.g., White in combination with one or more other groups). We will evaluate results of the relative percentages of multiple responses in each of the major categories, and expect to find that:

- Similar or higher percentages of multiple-group reporting should be seen in the Combined Question format for Black, Asian, AIAN, and NHPI groups, compared with the Separate approach.
- The percentage of people reporting SOR and another group should be the same or lower in the Combined approach than in the Separate Questions approach. The percentage of multiple-group reporting for Hispanics will be higher in the Separate Questions approach. This is related

to what we expect to find with respect to research question 1, as we evaluate the accuracy between the reinterview and self-response.



Question 4. Which question approach (Separate vs. Combined) yields more accurate multiple-response data (e.g., White and Black; White and Asian), per the reinterview?

We will examine the overall level of consistency for multiple-responses (as a total) between the survey and reinterview. Using the results in Table 9 below, we will compare results for the Separate Questions approach and the Combined Question approach.

Table 9. Overall Consistency Between Self-Response and Reinterview for Multiple-Responses by Question Format

Question Format	Consistency of Multiple Responses
Separate Questions	% (se)
Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas	% (se)
Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes	% (se)

In addition, we will examine this in finer detail by exploring the reporting of major multiple-response combination groups and comparing their percentages in the 2015 NCT reinterview. Based on results from 2010 Census and 2010 AQE, the expected major multiple-response categories for this analysis, as shown in Table 10 and Table 11, are listed below (we may also examine other multiple-response combinations greater than 1 percent).

- 1. White and Black
- 2. White *and* Hispanic
- 3. White *and* Asian
- 4. White and AIAN
- 5. Hispanic *and* Black

Table 10. Consistency Between Self-Response and Reinterview for Selected Multiple-Response Groups by Question Format

	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black
Separate Questions	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Table 11. Self-Response Compared to Reinterview for Selected Multiple-Response Groups by Question Format

		Separa	ate Questions	Approach			
				Reinterview			
Self-Response	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black	Other combinations	Single response
White and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Hispanic and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Other combinations	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Single response	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas

				Reinterview			
Self-Response	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black	Other combinations	Single response
White and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Hispanic and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Other combinations	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Single response	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes

		•		Reinterview			
Self-Response	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black	Other combinations	Single response
White and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Hispanic and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Other combinations	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Single response	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 4: The tables for research question 4 will provide metrics on the consistency of reporting between the self-response survey and the responses in the reinterview. We will examine the percentages of consistency for each of the major multiple-response groups by question format, to determine which approach has greater consistency of responses.

We will examine how the bolded results along the diagonal inform us how consistent reporting is between the two measures (i.e., how close to 100 percent are the self-response and reinterview response for each category?). These results from comparing the consistency of responses among major multiple-response groups (e.g., White *and* Black; White *and* Hispanic; etc.) will determine which question format (Separate or Combined), yields the greatest consistency for reporting multiple-group responses, and reflecting the respondents' "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity.



Question 5. Which question approach yields better self-identified reporting among Hispanics, reflecting lower "Some Other Race" reporting and more accurate responses based on the reinterview?

Exploring the results for research question 5 involves a complex comparison, which focuses on the types of response patterns for respondents who, from the reinterview data, have a "true" self-identified response as Hispanic, as well as those who self-identify as Hispanic and another group. Examining the results for these respondents, we examine their responses in the self-response survey to determine whether the inclusion or exclusion of a Hispanic or Latino category enabled them to fully report their Hispanic identity.

In the Separate Questions approach, we look to see whether Hispanics either:

- 1. Answer the separate race question by reporting a response within an OMB race category (i.e., White; Black; etc.),
- 2. Leave the separate race question unanswered, or
- 3. Provide a "Hispanic" response to the separate race question, which is ultimately classified as "Some Other Race."

In the Combined Question approach, we look to see whether Hispanics:

- 1. Also report a response within an OMB race category (i.e., White; Black; etc.), or
- 2. Only report a "Hispanic" response
- 3. Provide a "Hispanic" response in the "Some Other Race" response area.

As shown in Table 12, these response patterns will be evaluated in conjunction with the NCT reinterview data to determine which approach (Separate or Combined) yields better Hispanic "race" reporting (or non-reporting), reflecting lower "Some Other Race" reporting and more accurate responses, per the reinterview, for respondents of Hispanic origin.

Table 12. Reporting Patterns of the Hispanic Reinterview Population by Self-Response Question Format

	Separate Questions	Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas	Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes
Identified as Hispanic ONLY	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Identified as Hispanic AND White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Identified as Hispanic AND Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Identified as Hispanic AND SOR	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Identified as Hispanic AND another group(s) (e.g., Asian, AIAN, etc.)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Did NOT identify as Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 5: The results from the reinterview shown in Table 12 will help illuminate which question format enables Hispanic respondents to more accurately report their racial/ethnic self-identity. We expect to find that the Combined Questions will result in lower "Some Other Race" reporting and more accurate responses, per the reinterview, compared with the Separate Questions approach.



Question 6. Which format (Separate vs. Combined) has lower item nonresponse rates?

We will examine the overall level of item nonresponse for the Separate Questions approach and for the Combined Question approach. As discussed in the overview of the research dimensions (Section 3.1.2), the Combined Question format will have one item nonresponse rate for the race/ethnic question, whereas the Separate Questions approach will have three different item nonresponse rates that can be analyzed: one for the Hispanic Origin question, one for the race question, and that considers whether there is a response to either question. Table 13 will examine each of these results.

Table 13. Pattern of Nonresponse by Question Format

What percentage	Hispai	nic Origin Qu	estion Race/Ethnicity Question			В	Both Questions		
of respondents provide?	No Response	Invalid Response	No Valid Response	No Response	Invalid Response	No Valid Response	No Response	Invalid Response	No Valid Response
Separate Questions	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas	N/A	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes	N/A	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Decision Criteria for Question 6: Results for the race item nonresponse rate for the Combined Question should be the same or lower than the item nonresponse rate for the Separate Questions approach.



Question 7. What is the effect of the different formats (Separate vs. Combined) on detailed group reporting across major categories (e.g., detailed reporting for Whites; detailed reporting for Hispanics; detailed reporting for Blacks; detailed reporting for Asians; etc.)?

We will examine the overall level of detailed group reporting for each of the major categories between the Separate Questions formats and the Combined Question formats. For example, we will evaluate the percentage of detailed Hispanic responses obtained via the separate Hispanic origin question in comparison with the Combined Question. Similarly, we will evaluate the percentage of detailed Asian responses obtained via the separate race question in comparison with the Combined Question. Examining the results for every major group, we will evaluate which format (Separate vs. Combined with write-in areas vs. Combined with detailed checkboxes) maximizes detailed group reporting across all major categories.

Table 14. Detailed Reporting for Major Race/Ethnicity Groups by Question Format (Percentage providing detailed responses)

Alone or in Combination Groups	Separate Questions	Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes		
White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Hispanic*	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Asian*	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
NHPI*	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
SOR	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	

Note: the rows for Hispanic, Asian, and NHPI are marked with an asterisk (*) because these are the only groups with dedicated detailed checkboxes in the Separate Questions format.

Decision Criteria for Question 7: We will examine the results in Table 14 to evaluate the relative percentages of detailed reporting in each of the major categories:

- The level of detailed group reporting for all major categories (* other than Hispanic, Asian, and NHPI) should be equivalent in the Separate approach and the Combined approach with write-in areas.
- Detailed reporting in the Separate Questions approach for Hispanics, Asians, and NHPIs (formats which include dedicated detailed checkboxes for these groups) should be compared with the Combined approach with detailed checkboxes (web-based designs) and the multiple-detailed checkboxes approach for the Combined Question (paper format Panel W).
- If detailed reporting is higher in the combined approach for groups such as White, Black, AIAN, or MENA, this would indicate a favorable design.



Question 8. What is the effect of the different question formats on the reporting of detailed write-in responses in the appropriate write-in areas (e.g., reporting smaller groups that are not presented as checkboxes or examples)?

We will examine different question formats to determine how well "smaller" detailed groups are reported, in comparison to "larger" detailed groups which are employed as example/checkbox groups. For example, among Hispanic respondents, whether the percentage of smaller detailed groups (e.g., Bolivian) are collectively higher in formats where all groups utilize the same write-in area, compared with formats where only the "largest" detailed groups receive a detailed checkbox (e.g., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban) and all other detailed groups must report via a write-in area. Similar comparisons will be conducted among detailed Asian responses and among detailed Pacific Islander responses.

The detailed groups shown in Figure 16 (below) are considered to be "larger" detailed groups for this analysis. This is because in some aspect of the question designs these groups are represented by dedicated detailed checkboxes, whereas other groups are not. Therefore, we want to explore whether there are more instances of these groups being reported when their respective dedicated checkbox is present, compared with when they, like other "smaller" detailed groups all have the option to report via a dedicated write-in area.

Please note that AIAN examples are not included in Figure 16 (below). Given the hundreds of very small detailed AIAN tribes, villages, and indigenous groups for which Census Bureau data is collected and tabulated, the designs for eliciting these details utilized a different approach from what was used to elicit detailed responses for other racial/ethnic categories. Our research team developed several design options for collecting detailed AIAN data via web-based data collection instruments, including: 1) utilizing an open ended write-in area; 2) employing an approach with six detailed checkboxes to represent the largest AIAN groups, followed by an open ended write-in area to collect information for the hundreds of other tribes, villages, and indigenous groups; and 3) using an approach where each of the major AIAN components referenced in the OMB definition (e.g., American Indian, Alaska Native, and Central/South American Indian) had a major heading with three examples and a distinct write-in area.

Figure 16. "Larger" Detailed Groups with Dedicated Checkboxes

German	African American		Lebanese
Irish	Jamaican		Iranian
English	Haitian		Egyptian
Italian	Nigerian		Syrian
Polish	Ethiopian		Moroccan
French	Somali		Algerian
		<u>'</u>	
Mexican or	Chinese		Native Hawaiian
Mexican American	Filipino		Samoan
Puerto Rican	Asian Indian		Chamorro
Cuban	Vietnamese		Tongan
Salvadoran	Korean		Fijian
Dominican	Japanese		Marshallese
Colombian	- sapanese]	a.siiailese

Table 15. Reporting of "Larger" Detailed Groups and "Smaller" Detailed Groups by Question Format (Percentage providing detailed responses)

	Sepa Ques	irate tions	Writ	uestion with e-In se Areas	Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes		
	Larger Smaller Detailed Detailed Groups Groups		Larger Detailed Groups	Smaller Detailed Groups	Larger Detailed Groups	Smaller Detailed Groups	
White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Hispanic*	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Asian*	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
AIAN	NA	% (se)	NA	% (se)	NA	% (se)	
MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
NHPI*	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
SOR	NA	% (se)	NA	% (se)	NA	% (se)	

Note: the rows for Hispanic, Asian, and NHPI are marked with an asterisk (*) because these are the only groups with dedicated detailed checkboxes in the Separate Questions format.

Decision Criteria for Question 9: Evaluate the reporting of detailed groups in each of the major categories to determine whether detailed write-in responses are being provided for not only larger groups which are presented as examples and/or detailed checkboxes, but also that smaller groups are being reported. Determine which question design approach yields more relevant data that encompasses detailed groups across myriad communities.



Question 9. How do the different question formats (Separate vs. Combined) affect the reporting of detailed groups (e.g., dedicated detailed check boxes vs. only write-in areas)?

One of the key design differences among the different question formats is the employment of major category checkboxes in conjunction with either detailed group checkboxes or write-in areas to collect detailed responses. For the Separate Questions approach, we will examine the level of detailed reporting for categories with detailed checkbox groups (i.e., Hispanics, Asians, and Pacific Islanders) in comparison to Combined Question approaches where detailed checkboxes are also provided for these groups.

We will also examine the level of detailed reporting for categories without detailed checkbox groups (i.e., Whites, Blacks, and AIANs) for the Separate Questions approach and the Combined Question approach to evaluate how response rates compare for these groups.

Finally, we will compare the level of detailed reporting within the different Combined Question approaches, to see whether detailed checkbox formats (Panel W) perform better than formats which employ write-in response areas. For example, we will examine the percentage of White respondents

who reported multiple White detailed groups (e.g., German and Irish), Hispanic respondents (e.g., Dominican and Puerto Rican), Pacific Islander respondents (e.g., Native Hawaiian and Samoan), etc.

Table 16. Reporting of Detailed Groups by Question Format

Note: the percentages in each category do not add to the total. This is because the detailed groups are tallies of the number of *responses* rather than the number of *respondents*. Respondents reporting several groups are counted several times. For example, a respondent reporting "German, Irish, and African American" would be

included in the "German," "Irish," and "African American" percentages.

medaded in the		Questions	Combined Q			uestion with heckboxes
	Group has Dedicated Checkbox	Must Use Write-In Area	Group has Dedicated Checkbox	Must Use Write-In Area	Group has Dedicated Checkbox	Must Use Write-In Area
White Detailed Groups:						
German	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Irish	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
English	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Italian	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Polish	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
French	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Additional "White" detailed responses	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
HISPANIC Detailed Groups:						
Mexican or Mexican American	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Puerto Rican	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Cuban	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Salvadoran	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Dominican	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Colombian	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Additional "Hispanic" detailed responses	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Black Detailed Groups:						
African American	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Jamaican	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Haitian	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Nigerian	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Ethiopian	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Somali	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Additional "Black" detailed responses	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Asian Detailed Groups:						
Chinese	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Filipino	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Asian Indian	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Vietnamese	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Korean	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Japanese	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Additional "Asian" detailed responses	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A

(Note: Table continues on next page)

	Separate			uestion with		uestion with
	(with Dedicate Group has	d Checkboxes)	Write-In Res Group has	ponse Areas	Detailed C Group has	heckboxes
	Dedicated	Must Use	Dedicated	Must Use	Dedicated	Must Use
	Checkbox	Write-In Area	Checkbox	Write-In Area	Checkbox	Write-In Area
AIAN Detailed Groups:						
Navajo Nation	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Blackfeet Tribe	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Mayan	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Aztec	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Nome Eskimo Community	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Additional "AIAN" detailed responses	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
MENA Detailed Groups:						
Lebanese	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Iranian	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Egyptian	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Syrian	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Moroccan	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Algerian	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Additional "MENA" detailed responses	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
NHPI Detailed Groups:						
Native Hawaiian	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Samoan	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Chamorro	% (se)	N/A	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Tongan	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Fijian	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Marshallese	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
Additional "Pacific Islander" detailed responses	N/A	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)	N/A
SOR Detailed Groups:						
Brazilian	N/A	% (se)	NA	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Cape Verdean	N/A	% (se)	NA	% (se)	N/A	% (se)
Additional Hispanic "SOR" detailed responses	N/A	% (se)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Additional non-Hispanic "SOR" detailed responses	NA	% (se)	NA	% (se)	N/A	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 8: We will examine the results in order to evaluate the relative percentages of detailed reporting in each of the major categories:

• Detailed group reporting for detailed White groups and detailed Black groups should show similar levels across the treatments and/or higher levels in the combined approaches.

- Detailed reporting for detailed Hispanic groups, detailed Asian groups, and detailed NHPI) groups may be higher in the Separate approach for groups that have dedicated checkboxes (e.g., Mexican, Japanese, Samoan), and this is to be expected.
- Detailed reporting in the Separate Questions approach for Hispanics, Asians, and NHPIs (formats
 which include dedicated detailed checkboxes for these groups) should be compared with the
 Combined Question approach with detailed checkboxes (web-based designs) and the multipledetailed checkboxes approach for the Combined Question (paper format Panel W).



Question 10. How do the "race" reporting patterns for Hispanics compare across the different formats (Separate vs. Combined)?

It is important to understand race reporting patterns for Hispanic respondents across the different question formats. This will allow us to examine if there is a difference in Hispanics identifying in one of the different OMB race categories. For instance, in the Combined Question formats, is there a difference in Hispanics who also identify as Black ("Afro-Latinos") compared to the Separate Questions format? These results will be shown in Table 17.

Table 17. Race Distribution for Hispanic Respondents by Question Format

	White alone	Black alone	Asian alone	AIAN alone	MENA alone	NHPI alone	SOR alone	Two or More	Invalid	No Other Major Categories Reported*
Separate Questions	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Combined Question with Write-In Response Areas	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Combined Question with Detailed Checkboxes	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Note: the column for "No Other Major Categories Reported" is marked with an asterisk (*) because this column includes responses of Hispanic when no other major category (White, Black, Asian, AIAN, MENA, NHPI, or SOR) is reported.

Decision Criteria for Question 10: We will evaluate results of the relative percentages for people in each of the major categories shown in the table above. We expect similar percentages of Black, Asian, AIAN, MENA, and NHPI groups, among Hispanic respondents, for the different formats.

3.9 | Testing a Middle Eastern or North African Category

Objective: To Evaluate the Use of a Distinct Middle Eastern and North African Category

Goal: Improve the collection and quality of data for Middle Eastern and North African populations, by introducing a distinct MENA category.

Another of the main objectives of the 2015 NCT is to evaluate the use of a distinct "Middle Eastern or North African" ("MENA") response category for collecting data on race/ethnicity. During its review of the original 1977 OMB Standards for Collecting Data on Race and Ethnicity in the mid-1990s, the OMB received a number of public comment recommendations to add a category for Arabs and Middle Easterners to the minimum groups listed in the standards. OMB did not accept this recommendation but encouraged further research on how to collect and improve data on this population group. The 2010 AQE was part of that research effort, conducting six focus groups with 71 participants of Middle Eastern and North African origin to understand more about their self-identity on census questionnaires. The AQE focus groups sought to understand how and why people identify their race and ethnicity in different ways and in different contexts. The results from the focus groups indicated that many of the MENA participants had difficulty responding to the existing OMB race categories. They often did not know how to respond or felt left out. Also, the inclusion of the terms "Lebanese" and "Egyptian" as examples under the White racial category was viewed as wrong or incorrect by many of the AQE focus group respondents – both within the MENA focus groups, as well as across other focus groups. These comments often led to a recommendation by the focus group participants that there be a separate racial category for those who would identify as Middle Eastern, North African, or Arab.

In 2013, the Arab American Institute sent a letter to the Census Bureau and the OMB requesting a distinct category on the race or ethnic questions for people of Middle Eastern or North African origin. The letter was co-signed by 26 different organizations and scholars. In response to this request, the Census Bureau launched a comprehensive research and outreach program on the topic. As part of this, Census Bureau experts consulted with the OMB, key federal statistical agencies, professional demographic and sociological associations, academics, race and ethnicity experts, members of the Census Bureau's National Advisory Committee on Racial, Ethnic, and Other Populations (NAC), and MENA stakeholders on the classification and possible testing plans of a MENA category. In 2014, the NAC made a formal recommendation to the Census Bureau to test a distinct MENA category, and the Census Bureau decided to test this new MENA category in the 2015 NCT.

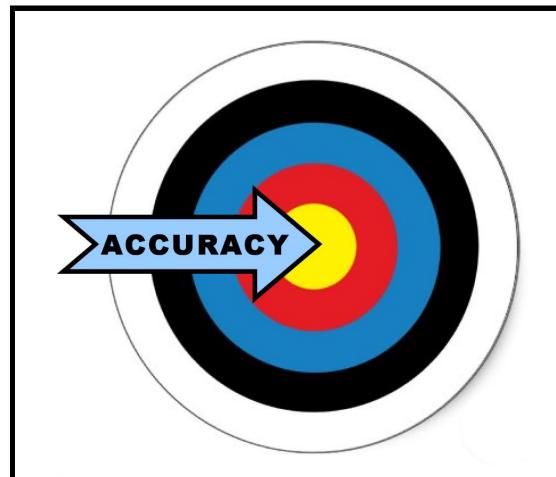
The 2015 NCT will evaluate the use of a "Middle Eastern or North African" (MENA) response category. In the survey, one-half of the 1.2 million households in the NCT will receive a question design that includes a distinct "Middle Eastern or North African" response category, accompanied by varying treatments of the other key dimensions being tested (Separate Questions approach vs. Combined Question approach; old instructions vs. new instructions; use of different terms – race, ethnicity, origin, or no terms at all). The other half of the 2015 NCT households will receive a question design where there is no distinct MENA category, and examples of MENA origin are listed among the examples for the White category.

The decision criteria for this dimension focus on evaluating the different approaches for including or not including a distinct MENA category. Specific analyses for this dimension will examine the research questions outlined over the next several pages, which will be used to tease out benefits and drawbacks of the various treatments. This will include examining the specific detailed responses for "Middle Eastern and North African" groups, including those within the MENA working classification list

(e.g., Lebanese, Egyptian, Iranian), as well as those groups for whom classification as MENA is unclear (e.g., Armenian, Turkish, Sudanese).

A recommendation on whether or not to include a distinct MENA category when collecting and producing data on race/ethnicity for the 2020 Census (MENA vs. NO MENA) will be made based on results from the 2015 NCT. An overview of the research questions that we are focusing on for this dimension are shown in the figure below.

Figure 17. Research Questions for Making a Decision Recommendation on the Use of a Middle Eastern or North African Category



- Which approach yields more accurate reporting of White and/or MENA, per reinterview, for respondents of MENA heritage?
- Which approach yields more accurate responses, per reinterview, for respondents of MENA heritage?
- **3** Where are MENA responses being reported?
- Which approach yields more accurate multiple-response data, per reinterview, for MENA respondents?
- S What effect does including a distinct MENA category have on detailed group reporting for MENA respondents?
- Which approach best optimizes detailed reporting of MENA groups, per reinterview?
- What effect does adding a MENA category have on reporting of other major groups?
- **3** What effect does including a MENA category have on item nonresponse?

Within our analyses of the different research questions, the decisions regarding the dimension of a MENA response category predominantly rely on the following major factors: (a) better measures of "truth"; (b) lower item nonresponse to survey for MENA (reinterview) respondents; (c) levels of reporting detailed MENA groups; and (d) yielding lower usage of "Some Other Race" category. The foundation of determining which approach (MENA vs. NO MENA) is best, rests on measuring "truth." As described previously in Section 3.4, the reinterview will enable us to measure respondents' self-identified "true" racial and/or ethnic identity through a series of detailed questions and probes, which are compared to their responses on the self-response survey. Ultimately, these explorations will help us evaluate which approach yields more accurate and reliable results to reflect self-identification for respondents of Middle Eastern and North African heritage in the U.S..

The overarching principle of this research is to find ways to improve the *accuracy* of data on race and ethnicity. Accuracy is the most important goal, and the research questions that we are examining yield insights to different aspects of accuracy. The eight research questions outlined in this section will explore different aspects of the ways in which we seek to improve the accuracy of data on race and ethnicity for respondents of MENA heritage in the U.S.. We note that all of the research questions are important, as they help us to understand the accuracy that we are measuring – whether it be the accuracy of reporting for major race/ethnic groups (such as MENA, White, Black, etc.), the accuracy of reporting multiple responses (such as White *and* MENA, Black *and* MENA, etc.), or the accuracy of reporting detailed nationalities or ethnic groups (such as Lebanese, Moroccan, etc.).

Pending the results of the 2015 National Content Test, Census Bureau researchers will make recommendations to the Census Bureau Director and Executive Staff on whether or not a MENA category should be included in the 2020 Census. Changes or modifications to the 1997 Race and Ethnicity Standards and relative decisions on how to classify and tabulate MENA responses will be decided upon by recommendations from the OMB IWG to the OMB. At this time, we will not speculate as to what those recommendations will be.

Strategies for Evaluating Success

Our strategies for evaluating the success of a distinct MENA category focus on the following series of key research questions. In our analyses, we will look to see which of the approaches work best (distinct MENA category vs. not including a MENA category). Within this, we focus on the following factors:

- Which approach yields the greatest accuracy?
- Which approach enables respondents to fully self-identify and reflect their "truth"?
- Which optimizes the reporting of multiple races and multiple ethnic origins?
- Which approach improves reporting of detailed nationalities and ethnic origins?
- Which approach reduces item nonresponse?
- Which approach improves reporting in major OMB categories (reducing "Some Other Race" reporting)?

The next several pages present a thorough, detailed walkthrough of the research questions, data tables, and decision criteria for analyzing the results for testing a distinct MENA category. Our hypotheses are presented as research questions (a priori), along with table shells and explanations of what will be

analyzed. We also present decision criteria to explain how the results will be evaluated in order to make recommendations on the research question that is posed.



Question 1. Which approach (MENA vs. NO MENA) yields more accurate reporting as White and/or MENA, per the reinterview, for respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage?

The OMB definitions guide us in our classification, coding, and tabulation of detailed responses, and it is important to note that the definitions are geographically rooted. However, we must also recognize that the delineation and specificity of the OMB definitions for the geographic areas are not clearly defined. While "White" is defined as people with origins in the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa, the line for where these three areas begin and end is not clearly defined.

The Middle East, North Africa, and Europe all have countries with borders, which at times have shifted and merged, and some that are still contested. It is not definitively clear where "North Africa" ends and "Sub-Saharan Africa" begins, and where countries such as Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti, Western Sahara, Somalia, should be classified. Similarly, it is unclear whether countries such as Turkey and Armenia, or countries that were part of the former Soviet Union are part of Europe, or part of the Middle East, or part of Asia. Additionally, the reference to "original peoples" in the OMB definitions adds another layer of complexity for determining which groups are deemed the "original people" of these areas.

The Federal Register for the 2015 NCT received over 3,500 public comments expressing strong disagreement with the classification of Middle Eastern or North African as "White" – which is how these responses are currently classified in federal statistics on race. Addressing these questions is a challenge the Census Bureau cannot solve alone, and this will require work with OMB and external experts to understand the different perspectives and complexities. Insights from the 2015 NCT research will help us understand how respondents who report these groups self-identify their race/ethnicity.

We will examine the race/ethnic reporting of respondents of Middle Eastern and North African heritage to see which approach (MENA vs. NO MENA) yields more accurate reporting as White and/or MENA, per the reinterview. For responses provided in the reinterview we will compute the percentage that provided the same response category in the self-response survey. The results of the 2015 NCT analyses, in conjunction with input from public comments and feedback from the 2015 MENA Expert Forum, as well as ongoing dialogues with OMB and external stakeholders and experts will guide MENA classification and tabulation decisions for the 2020 Census.

In the approaches with NO MENA category, we look to see whether MENA respondents either:

- 1. Answer the race question by reporting a response within an OMB race category (i.e., White; Black; Asian; etc.),
- 2. Leave the race question unanswered, or
- 3. Provide a "MENA" response in the "Some Other Race" response area.

In the approach which includes a dedicated MENA category, we look to see whether MENA respondents:

- 1. Also report a response within an OMB race category (i.e., White; Black; Asian; etc.),
- 2. Only report a "MENA" response within the MENA response area, or
- 3. Provide a "MENA" response in the "Some Other Race" response area.

Table 18. Reporting Patterns of the MENA Reinterview Population by Self-Response Question Format

	Question with Distinct MENA Category	Question with NO MENA Category
Identified as MENA ONLY	% (se)	% (se)
Identified as MENA AND White	% (se)	% (se)
Identified as MENA AND Black	% (se)	% (se)
Identified as MENA <i>AND</i> another group(s) (e.g., Asian, AIAN, etc.)	% (se)	% (se)
Did NOT identify as MENA	% (se)	% (se)
Missing	% (se)	% (se)
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 1: These response patterns are evaluated in conjunction with the 2015 NCT reinterview data to determine which approach (MENA or NO MENA) yields a more consistent overall race/ethnic distribution for respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage who report as White and/or MENA.

The inclusion of a distinct MENA category should yield more accurate reporting. Results from the reinterview will determine which approach (MENA category or NO MENA category), produces the most reliable and accurate responses for Middle Eastern and North African respondents, reflecting the respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity. We will examine respondent answers to the "Yes" | "No" reinterview questions for White, MENA, and other categories in comparison with survey responses.



Question 2. Which approach (MENA vs. NO MENA) yields more accurate responses, per the reinterview, for respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage?

We will examine which approach (MENA vs. NO MENA) yields more accurate responses, per the reinterview, for respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage. For example, among respondents who self-identify as MENA in the reinterview, which approach obtains better matches with their survey response. The reinterview data will provide measures of response bias and net difference rates, which we will examine in conjunction with respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity as determined through the reinterview.

These data will enable us to evaluate the patterns of consistency for responses between the self-response survey self-response and the reinterview responses for respondents of Middle Eastern or

North African heritage. This will be a critical factor for determining which format (MENA vs. NO MENA) yields more accurate responses reflecting MENA respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity.

Our analyses will also compare the levels of reporting for each race/ethnic response category in the survey and with those reported in the 2015 NCT reinterview. The reinterview data will provide measures of response bias (net difference rates), which we will examine in conjunction with respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity as determined through the reinterview.

These data will enable us to evaluate the patterns of consistency for responses between the self-response survey self-response and the reinterview responses for each of the major race/ethnic groups being studied. This will be a critical factor for determining which format (Separate or Combined) yields more accurate responses reflecting respondents' "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity.

Table 19. Self-Response Compared to Reinterview Race/Ethnicity Group Distribution by Presence of Distinct MENA Category

		Reinterview										
Self-Response	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	AIAN	MENA	NHPI	SOR	Multiple			
White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
NHPI	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
SOR	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Multiple	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			

Question Design with NO MENA Category

					Reinte	erview			
Self-Response	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	AIAN	MENA	NHPI	SOR	Multiple
White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
NHPI	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
SOR	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Multiple	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 2: Results from the reinterview will determine which question design approach (MENA vs. NO MENA) yields more accurate responses, per the reinterview, for respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage, producing the most reliable and accurate responses for reflecting respondents' "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity. Among respondents who self-identify as MENA in the reinterview, we will evaluate which approach obtains better matches with their survey response.

The reinterview data will provide measures of response bias and net difference rates, which we will examine in conjunction with respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity as determined through the reinterview. These data will enable us to evaluate the patterns of consistency for responses between the self-response survey and the reinterview responses for respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage.

This will be a critical factor for determining which format (MENA vs. NO MENA) yields more accurate responses reflecting MENA respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity. When a distinct MENA category is included, the item nonresponse rate for the race question should improve for respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage. We will evaluate this with reinterview data to examine patterns for self-identified MENA respondents.



Question 3. Where are MENA responses being reported (for approaches with MENA vs. approaches with NO MENA category)?

This comparison regarding research question 3 focuses on the types of response patterns for respondents who report a MENA response, focusing on where these responses are entered. We examine their responses in the self-response survey (prior to editing the data) to determine whether the inclusion or exclusion of a MENA category has an impact on where responses are reported.

Table 20. Reporting of MENA Responses by Presence of Distinct MENA Category

			In which catego	ry was MENA resp	onse provided?	
	Total % Identified as MENA	White	Black	MENA	SOR	Another category
Question with Distinct MENA Category	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Question with NO MENA Category	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	N/A	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 3: These response patterns are evaluated to determine which approach (MENA or NO MENA) enables respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage to more accurately report their MENA identity, reflecting lower "Some Other Race" reporting. We will compare the reporting of MENA responses in the major categories to evaluate the impact of adding a MENA category.

- The percentage of people reporting MENA responses in the SOR category should be lower when a distinct MENA category is included.
- The percentage of MENA responses in the White category should be similar or lower when a
 distinct MENA category is included, compared with when MENA examples are listed as part of
 the White category.
- The percentage of MENA responses in all other major categories should be similar or lower when a distinct MENA category is included, compared with when there is no distinct MENA category.



Question 4. Which approach (MENA vs. NO MENA) yields more accurate multiple-response data, per the reinterview (e.g., White *and* MENA; Black *and* MENA; Asian *and* MENA), for MENA respondents?

We will examine the overall level of multiple-responses between the survey and reinterview, for the approaches with and without a dedicated MENA category. We will examine whether MENA respondents also identify with another major response category (e.g., White, Black, Asian, etc.) or only report as MENA, and how those responses match with the extensive follow-up probing about each of the categories in the reinterview.

Table 21. Consistency Between Self-Response and Reinterview for MENA Groups by Presence of Distinct MENA Category

	MENA alone	White and MENA	Black and MENA	Asian and MENA	MENA and another group(s)
Question with Distinct MENA Category	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Question with NO MENA Category	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 4: These response patterns are evaluated in conjunction with the 2015 NCT reinterview data to determine which approach (MENA or NO MENA) yields a more accurate multiple-response data, per the reinterview (e.g., White *and* MENA; Black *and* MENA; Asian *and* MENA), for respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage.



Question 5. What effect does including a distinct MENA category have on detailed group reporting for MENA respondents?

For the purpose of the 2015 NCT, the Census Bureau developed a working classification of the Middle Eastern or North African population in the U.S.. The working classification of MENA is based on the Census Bureau's on-going research and outreach efforts with community experts, stakeholders, and researchers. In addition, the Census Bureau has also documented how a wide range of organizations in the U.S. – including state and federal government agencies, research organizations, and universities – classify countries and territories from the Middle East or North Africa.

The Census Bureau's working MENA classification includes countries and territories that were in the majority of these MENA classifications. This approach classifies a person as MENA if they have ethnic origins or descent, roots, or heritage from any of the following 19 countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. The following ethnicities are also included in the MENA classification: Amazigh or Berber, Arab, Assyrian, Bedouin, Chaldean, Copt, Druze, Kurdish, and Syriac.

Some of the experts in the Spring 2015 MENA Forum were concerned that countries such as Turkey, Sudan, or Somalia are not included in the current Census Bureau working classification of MENA. At the same time, however, other experts in the forum expressed concern that these groups would be included, and advised that they not be classified as MENA because they are not part of the Middle Eastern or North African geographic area. Obtaining this feedback was one of the main goals of the MENA Forum. We recognize that there are differing views on whether some countries are, or should be, part of the MENA category classification, and there are compelling justifications to both sides of this discussion. Therefore, for the purposes of the 2015 NCT research, we employ our current working MENA classification, and we will use this classification as the foundation for comparisons with other responses to the MENA category.

For analytical purposes, we will code all of the groups that people report to help us understand the types of responses that respondents provide with the new MENA category, as well as when the MENA category is not present. With all of the detailed disaggregated responses, we will obtain a more profound understanding of how various groups are reported and how they relate to the current MENA classification and examples.

Table 22. Reporting of Detailed MENA Groups in Different Category Response Areas by Presence of Distinct MENA Category

	In which category was the detailed MENA response provided?									
	WI	nite	Bla	ack	ME	:NA	Some Ot	ther Race	Another	category
Detailed MENA Group	MENA Category	No MENA Category	MENA Category	No MENA Category	MENA Category	No MENA Category	MENA Category	No MENA Category	MENA Category	No MENA Category
Lebanese	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Iranian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Egyptian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Syrian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Moroccan	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Algerian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
[include other groups reported]	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 5: We will compare the reporting of MENA responses, in terms of which category the detailed MENA responses was provided, to examine whether major differences of reporting occur. Specifically, we are interested in whether and where detailed MENA responses are provided, when no distinct MENA category is presented.

For example, we will examine whether responses such as Lebanese, Egyptian, or Iranian, are reported in connection with the Some Other Race response category when no distinct MENA category is presented, and/or if MENA responses are reported in other category areas such as White, Black, Asian, etc. Conversely, we will examine where these types of MENA responses are reported when there <u>is</u> a dedicated MENA category present.

Additionally, we will examine reporting patterns for groups that are not currently in our MENA classification (e.g., Afghans, Armenians, Sudanese, Turkish, etc.) but may have some respondents who consider themselves to be MENA and would report as such in their response.

Overall, we expect that the inclusion of a MENA category and detailed examples of Middle Eastern and North African heritage should improve detailed reporting for MENA respondents. We will look to see which approach yields higher levels of detailed MENA reporting (the approach with no distinct MENA category vs. the approach with a distinct MENA category).



Question 6. Which approach (MENA vs. NO MENA) best optimizes detailed reporting of Middle Eastern or North African groups, per the reinterview?

We will examine the different approaches (MENA vs. NO MENA) to determine which approach best optimizes detailed reporting of Middle Eastern or North African groups, per the reinterview. Examining the two formats, we will determine how the larger Middle Eastern groups in the U.S. (e.g., Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, etc.) and the larger North African groups in the U.S. (e.g., Syrian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc.) are reported. In addition, we will examine how smaller detailed Middle Eastern groups and North African groups are reported, in comparison to the larger detailed Middle Eastern groups and North African groups that are employed as example/checkbox groups in the question designs.

Table 23. Self-Response Compared to Reinterview for Detailed MENA Groups by Presence of Distinct MENA Category

Question Design with Distinct MENA Category							
	Reinterview						
Self-Response	Lebanese	Iranian	Egyptian	Syrian	Moroccan	Algerian	Other Detailed MENA
Lebanese	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Iranian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Egyptian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Syrian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Moroccan	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Algerian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Other Detailed MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

	Reinterview						
Self-Response	Lebanese	Iranian	Egyptian	Syrian	Moroccan	Algerian	Other Detailed MENA
Lebanese	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Iranian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Egyptian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Syrian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Moroccan	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Algerian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Other Detailed MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 6: The question approach that yields more accurate detailed data, per the reinterview will help inform which design format to utilize. In the end, our 2015 NCT research will provide critical information for illuminating how respondents with origins from various parts of the Middle East, North Africa, and adjacent areas, respond to different versions of the questions that include, or do not include, a distinct MENA category. Coupled with insights from the 2015 NCT

reinterview, we will ascertain how and where respondents self-identify and how this compares to the feedback we received from the 2015 MENA Forum and from the thousands of Federal Register public comments on the classification of the MENA category.

These results and our ongoing outreach and dialogue with stakeholders will help inform recommendations on the inclusion of a MENA category and the classification of responses. The inclusion of a MENA category and detailed examples of Middle Eastern and North African heritage should improve detailed reporting for MENA respondents. The level of detailed MENA reporting should be higher than the approach without a distinct MENA category.



Question 7. What effect does adding a distinct MENA category have on the reporting of other major racial/ethnic groups (e.g., White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, etc.) and the reporting of "Some other race or ethnicity"?

We will examine the two treatments for testing this dimension: (1) designs that include a dedicated MENA category; and (2) designs with no separate MENA category. For designs where a MENA category is placed within the current category lineup, the "White" example groups are revised and the Middle Eastern and North African examples of Lebanese and Egyptian are replaced with the European examples of Polish and French. The MENA checkbox category will have the examples of Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, and Algerian. All other checkbox categories and write-in spaces remain the same.

We will compare the reporting of MENA responses, as well as the relative levels of reporting for other major categories, primarily focusing on the reporting of "White," "Black," or "Asian" to examine whether major differences of reporting occur. Specifically, we are interested in whether detailed MENA responses are provided in response to other race/ethnic category areas, when no distinct MENA category is presented. For example, we will examine whether responses such as Lebanese, Egyptian, or Iranian, are reported in connection with the Some Other Race response category when no distinct MENA category is presented, and/or if MENA responses are reported in other category areas such as White, Black, or Asian. Conversely, we will examine where these types of MENA responses are reported when there <u>is</u> a dedicated MENA category present.

We will examine the estimated percentages of people in each of the following categories:

- White
- Hispanic or Latino (Hispanic)
- Black or African American (Black)
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)
- Middle Eastern or North African (MENA)
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHPI)
- Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (SOR)
- Missing
- Invalid

Table 24. Race/Ethnicity Group Distribution by Presence of Distinct MENA Category

Alone or in Combination Groups	Distinct MENA Category Included	No MENA Category		
White	% (se)	% (se)		
Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)		
Black	% (se)	% (se)		
Asian	% (se)	% (se)		
AIAN	% (se)	% (se)		
MENA	% (se)	% (se)		
NHPI	% (se)	% (se)		
SOR	% (se)	% (se)		
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)		
Missing	% (se)	% (se)		

Decision Criteria for Question 7: The distributions of race and ethnic groups will be examined for both approaches. We will compare the reporting of MENA responses, as well as the relative levels of reporting for other major categories, primarily focusing on the reporting of "White," "Black," or "Asian" to examine whether major differences of reporting occur. The percentage of respondents of Middle Eastern or North African heritage should be higher when a distinct MENA category is presented as one of the response options. We will evaluate impact of adding a MENA category to the relative percentages of people in each of the major race/ethnic categories:

- The percentage of people reporting MENA responses in the SOR category should be lower when a distinct MENA category is included.
- The percentage of MENA responses in the White category should be similar or lower when a MENA category is included, compared with when MENA examples are listed as part of the White category.
- Similar percentages of Hispanic, Black, Asian, AIAN, and NHPI groups should be seen, regardless of the different format.



Question 8. What effect does including a MENA category have on item nonresponse?

We will examine whether the item nonresponse to the race question is higher or lower on panels where a dedicated MENA category is included. Two potential examinations are possible here. For the first, we will examine the overall level of item nonresponse between the two formats. For the second, we will delve further into the analyses with the insights from the reinterview data.

Table 25. Item Nonresponse to Race/Ethnicity Question by Presence of Distinct MENA Category

What percentage of respondents provide?	No Response	Invalid Response	No Valid Response	
Question with Distinct MENA Category	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	
Question with NO MENA Category	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	

Decision Criteria for Question 8: Nonresponse rates will be examined for both approaches (MENA vs. NO MENA). The overall item nonresponse rate should remain stable, or improve, with the addition of a MENA category.

3.10 | Testing Alternative Instructions and Terminology

Objective: To Improve the Wording of the Instructions and Improve Question Terminology

Goal: Improve the understanding of the question and optimize the reporting of multiple-responses for respondents of multiracial or multiethnic heritage, by introducing new instructions and alternative terminology for the race/ethnicity questions.

Another objective of the 2015 NCT is to evaluate the use of new instruction wording and alternative terminology for the question format approaches for collecting data on race and ethnicity. This research is being undertaken to improve the clarity of the question and make it more apparent that more than one group may be selected and to enable respondents, especially multiracial and multiethnic respondents, to more easily self-identify in ways that reflect how they see themselves. This objective builds upon the successful findings of the 2010 AQE research which showed promising strategies for allowing respondents to report all of the groups with which they self-identify. The AQE research found that combining race and ethnicity into one question provided a cleaner conceptual format and respondents provide higher levels of multiple-group reporting, which were confirmed in the reinterview, and more accurately reflected respondent's self-identification.

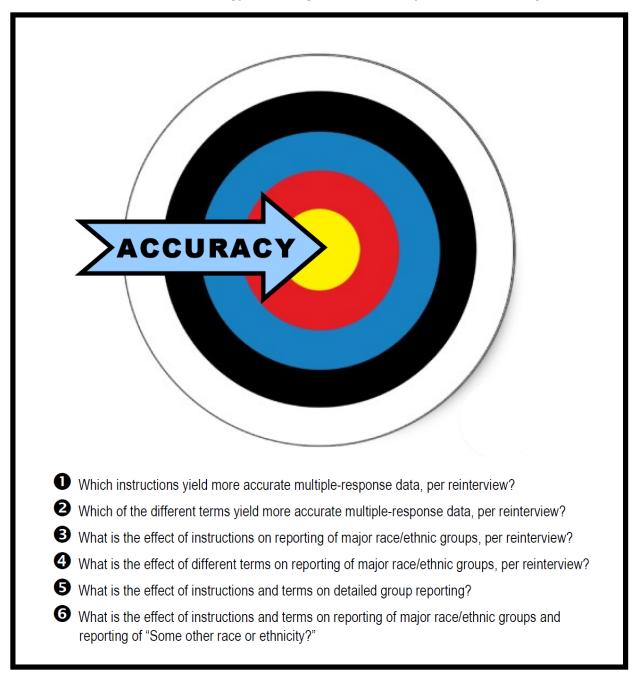
In the 2015 NCT, the different instructions and terminology are being tested in various ways. Both of these approaches will be tested in the 2015 NCT, with new data collection methods, including Internet, smartphone, and responses with telephone questionnaire assistance.

First, the research will evaluate the use of different approaches for the instruction wording used to collect data on race and ethnicity. The 2010 AQE research found that respondents frequently overlook the instruction to "Mark [X] one or more boxes" and have difficulty understanding the instructions. From the 2010 AQE qualitative research we learned that some respondents stop reading the instruction after noticing the visual cue [X] and proceed directly to do just that – mark a box – overlooking the remainder of the instruction. The new instruction being tested in the 2015 NCT ("Mark all boxes that apply") is an attempt to improve the clarity of the question and make it more apparent that more than one group may be selected").

Second, the 2015 NCT research will evaluate the use of different conceptual terms (e.g., race, origin, ethnicity, or no terms) in the wording of questions for collecting data on race and ethnicity. The use of "race" and "origin" as terminology (old instructions) will be used to guide respondents to answer the question (e.g., "What is Person 1's race or origin?"). One alternative option being explored tests the use of both the terms "ethnicity" along with "race" in the question stem and/or instructions (e.g., "What is Person 1's race or ethnicity?"). A second alternative option being explored tests the removal of the terms "race," "origin," and "ethnicity" from the question stem and instructions. Instead, a general approach asks, "Which categories describe Person 1?" These options are being tested to determine whether we can improve the understanding of the question concept and reduce confusion among respondents by using different terms (or no terms at all) for the race and ethnicity questions.

The decision criteria for the Instruction Wording Dimension and for the Alternative Terminology Dimension focus on evaluating the different approaches for instructions and terminology. Specific analyses for these dimensions will examine the research questions outlined in this section, which will be used to tease out benefits and drawbacks of the various treatments. A recommendation on the best instructions and the best terminology for collecting and producing data on race/ethnicity for the 2020 Census will be made based on results from the 2015 NCT. An overview of the research questions that we are focusing on for these dimensions are shown in the figure below.

Figure 18. Research Questions for Making a Decision Recommendation on Question Instructions (Old vs. New) and Terminology (Race/Origin; Race/Ethnicity; No Terms – "Categories")



The overarching principle of this research is to find ways to improve the *accuracy* of data on race and ethnicity. Accuracy is the most important goal, and the research questions that we are examining yield insights to different aspects of accuracy. The six research questions outlined in this section will explore different aspects of the ways in which we seek to improve the accuracy of data on race and ethnicity. We note that all of the research questions are important, as they help us to understand the accuracy that we are measuring – whether it be the accuracy of reporting for major racial/ethnic groups (such as White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, etc.), the accuracy of reporting multiple responses (such as White *and* Black, Black *and* American Indian, White *and* Asian *and* Pacific Islander, etc.), or the accuracy of reporting detailed nationalities or ethnic groups (such as Irish, Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Filipino, etc.).

Within our analyses of the different research questions, the decisions regarding these dimensions of instructions and alternative terminology predominantly rely on the following major criteria: (a) better measures of "truth" for respondents of multiple races or multiple ethnic origins; (b) yielding self-identified reporting within the major categories; and (c) optimizing detailed reporting. As described previously in Section 3.4, the reinterview will enable us to measure respondents' self-identified "true" racial and/or ethnic identity through a series of detailed questions and probes, which are compared to their responses on the self-response survey. Ultimately, these explorations will help us evaluate which question format yields more accurate and reliable results to reflect respondents' self-identification.

Strategies for Evaluating Success

Our strategies for evaluating the success of a different instruction wording and alternative terminology focus on the following series of key research questions. In our analyses, we will look to see which of the approaches work best (OLD instructions vs. NEW instructions) (race/origin vs. race/ethnicity vs. no terms – "categories"). Within this, we focus on the following factors:

- Which approach yields the greatest accuracy for multiple responses?
- Which approach enables respondents to fully self-identify and reflect their "truth"?
- Which optimizes the reporting of multiple races and multiple ethnic origins?
- Which approach improves reporting of detailed nationalities and ethnic origins?
- Which approach improves reporting in the major categories (reducing "Some Other Race" reporting)?

The next several pages present a thorough, detailed walkthrough of the research questions, data tables, and decision criteria for analyzing the results for instructions and alternative terminology. Our hypotheses are presented as research questions (a priori), along with table shells and explanations of what will be analyzed. We also present decision criteria to explain how the results will be evaluated in order to make recommendations on the research question that is posed.



Question 1. Which instructions (old vs. new) yield more accurate multiple-response data, per the reinterview (e.g., White and Black; White and Asian; etc.)?

We will examine the overall level of accuracy for multiple-responses (as a total) between the survey and the reinterview. This will be done by comparing the question approach with old instructions ("Mark [X] one or more boxes") vs. the question approach with new instructions ("Mark all boxes that apply") to examine overall consistency.

Table 26. Overall Consistency Between Self-Response and Reinterview for Multiple-Responses by Instructions

Instructions	Consistency of Multiple Responses
OLD: "Mark [X] one or more boxes"	% (se)
NEW: "Mark all boxes that apply"	% (se)

In addition, we will examine the major multiple-response combination groups from the 2015 NCT reinterview in comparison to what was reported in the self-response survey. We may also examine other multiple-response combinations greater than 1 percent. For responses provided in the reinterview we will compute the percentage that provided the same response category in the self-response survey. Based on results from 2010 Census and 2010 AQE, the expected major multiple-response categories for this analysis are:

- 1. White and Black
- 2. White *and* Hispanic
- 3. White and Asian
- 4. White and AIAN
- 5. Hispanic *and* Black

Table 27. Consistency Between Self-Response and Reinterview for Selected Multiple-Response Groups by Instructions

	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black
OLD: "Mark [X] one or more boxes"	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
NEW: "Mark all boxes that apply"	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Table 28. Self-Response Compared to Reinterview for Selected Multiple-Response Groups by Instructions

OLD: "Mark [X] one or more boxes"												
	Reinterview											
Self-Response	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black	Other combinations	Single response					
White and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)					
White and Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)					
White and Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)					
White and AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)					
Hispanic and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)					
Other combinations	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)					
Single response	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)					
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)					
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)					

NEW:	"Mark	all	boxes	that	appi	ly"
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		Reinterview								
Self-Response	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black	Other combinations	Single response			
White and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
White and Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
White and Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
White and AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Hispanic and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Other combinations	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Single response	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			

Decision Criteria for Question 1: Results from the reinterview will determine which instructions (Old vs. New), produce the most reliable and accurate responses for reflecting the respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity. We will evaluate results to determine which format enables multiracial respondents to fully report their multiple identities, reflecting lower "Some Other Race" reporting and more accurate responses, per the reinterview.

The percentage of multiple-responses should be similar for the different formats, or greater for the "Mark all that apply" instructions. If multiple-response reporting is higher with this approach for groups such as White *and* Black, White *and* AIAN, White *and* Asian, etc. this would indicate a favorable design.



Question 2. Which of the different terms yield more accurate multiple-response data (e.g., White and Black; White and Asian; etc.), per the reinterview?

Results from the reinterview will determine which terms (race/origin, race/ethnicity, or no terms at all), produce the most reliable and accurate responses for reflecting the respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity.

We will examine the overall level of accuracy for multiple-responses (as a total) between the survey and the reinterview. This will be done by comparing the question approaches that use different terms to examine overall consistency: race/origin; race/ethnicity; and no terms at all ("categories").

Table 29. Overall Consistency Between Self-Response and Reinterview for Multiple-Responses by Terminology

Terminology	Consistency of Multiple Responses
Race/Origin	% (se)
Race/Ethnicity	% (se)
No Terms at All ("Categories")	% (se)

In addition, we will examine the major multiple-response combination groups and compare their percentages to the 2015 NCT reinterview (we may also examine other multiple-response combinations greater than 1 percent). Based on results from 2010 Census and 2010 AQE, the expected major multiple-response categories for this analysis are:

- 1. White and Black
- 2. White *and* Hispanic
- 3. White *and* Asian
- 4. White and AIAN
- 5. Hispanic *and* Black

Table 30. Consistency Between Self-Response and Reinterview for Selected Multiple-Response Groups by Terminology

	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black
Race/Origin	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Race/Ethnicity	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
No Terms at all ("Categories")	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Table 31. Self-Response Compared to Reinterview for Selected Multiple-Response Groups by Terminology

	"Race/Origin"									
		Reinterview								
Self-Response	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black	Other combinations	Single response			
White and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
White and Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
White and Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
White and AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Hispanic and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Other combinations	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Single response	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)			

"Race/Ethnicity"

				Reinterview			
Self-Response	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black	Other combinations	Single response
White and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
White and AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Hispanic and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Other combinations	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Single response	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

No Terms at All ("Categories")

			()	10801100 /							
	Reinterview										
Self-Response	White and Black	White and Hispanic	White and Asian	White and AIAN	Hispanic and Black	Other combinations	Single response				
White and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)				
White and Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)				
White and Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)				
White and AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)				
Hispanic and Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)				
Other combinations	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)				
Single response	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)				
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)				
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)				

Decision Criteria for Question 2: Results from the reinterview will determine which terms (race/origin, race/ ethnicity, or no terms at all), produce the most reliable and accurate responses for reflecting the respondent's "true" self-identified racial/ethnic identity.

We will evaluate results to determine which format enables multiracial respondents them to fully report their multiple identities, reflecting lower "Some Other Race" reporting and more accurate responses, per the reinterview.

If multiple-response reporting is higher for groups such as White **and** Black, White **and** AIAN, White **and** Asian, etc. this would indicate a favorable design.



Question 3. What is the effect of the instructions (old vs. new) on the reporting of major racial and ethnic groups (e.g., White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, etc.), for yielding more accurate responses, per the reinterview?

Results from the reinterview will determine which instructions (old vs. new), produce the most reliable and accurate responses for reflecting the respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity.

We will examine the overall level of accuracy for the major race/ethnic categories between the survey and the reinterview. This will be done by comparing the question approaches which use different terms to examine overall consistency.

Table 32. Consistency Between Self-Response and Reinterview for Major Race/Ethnicity Groups by Instructions

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	AIAN	MENA	NHPI	SOR	Multiple
OLD: "Mark [X] one or more boxes"	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
NEW: "Mark all boxes that apply"	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 3: Evaluate the effect of the different instructions on the reporting of major racial and ethnic groups (e.g., White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, etc.), per the reinterview. Results from the reinterview will determine which instructions (old vs. new) produce the most reliable and accurate responses for reflecting the respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity.



Question 4. What is the effect of the different terms on the reporting of major racial and ethnic groups (e.g., White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, etc.), for yielding more accurate responses, per the reinterview?

Results from the reinterview will determine which terms (race/origin, race/ethnicity, or no terms at all), produce the most reliable and accurate responses for reflecting the respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity.

We will examine the overall level of accuracy for the major race/ethnic categories between the survey and the reinterview. This will be done by comparing the question approaches which use different terms to examine overall consistency.

Table 33. Consistency Between Self-Response and Reinterview for Major Race/Ethnicity Groups by Terminology

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	AIAN	MENA	NHPI	SOR	Multiple
Race/Origin	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Race/Ethnicity	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
No terms at all ("categories")	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 4: Evaluate the effect of the different terms on the reporting of major racial and ethnic groups (e.g., White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, etc.), per the reinterview. Results from the reinterview will determine which terms (race/origin, race/ethnicity, or no terms at all), produce the most reliable and accurate responses for reflecting the respondent's "true" self-identified racial and ethnic identity.



Question 5. What is the effect of the instructions and terms on detailed group reporting (e.g., detailed reporting for Whites; detailed reporting for Hispanics; detailed reporting for Blacks; detailed reporting for Asians; etc.), in terms of optimizing detailed reporting?

Results from the survey response will determine which combination of terms (race/origin, race/ethnicity, or no terms at all) and instructions (old vs. new), produce the most detailed reporting for each major race and ethnic group.

Table 34. Detailed Reporting for Major Race/Ethnicity Groups by Instructions and Terminology (Percentage providing detailed responses)

Detailed Reporting	Race/Origin Terms		Race/Ethnicity Terms		No Terms ("Categories")	
	Old Instructions	New Instructions	Old Instructions	New Instructions	Old Instructions	New Instructions
White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Hispanic*	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Asian*	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
NHPI*	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
SOR	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

(Note, the rows for Hispanic, Asian, and NHPI are marked with an asterisk (*) because these are the only groups with dedicated detailed checkboxes in the Separate Questions format.)

Decision Criteria for Question 5: Examine the effect of the instructions and terms for maximizing detailed reporting in each major group.



Question 6. What is the effect of the instructions and terms on the reporting of major racial/ethnic groups (e.g., White, Hispanic, Black, Asian, etc.) and the reporting of "Some other race or ethnicity?"

We will examine how the usage of different terms (race/origin, race/ethnicity, or no terms at all) and instructions (old vs. new) affect reporting for each major race and ethnic group. We will compare the relative levels of reporting for the major categories to examine whether major differences of reporting occur. We will examine the estimated percentages of people in each of the following categories:

- White
- Hispanic or Latino (Hispanic)
- Black or African American (Black)
- Asian
- American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)
- Middle Eastern or North African (MENA)
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHPI)
- Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (SOR)
- Invalid
- Missing

Table 35. Race/Ethnicity Distribution by Instructions and Terminology

Alone or In Combination Groups	Race/Origin Terms		Race/Ethnicity Terms		No Terms ("Categories")	
	Old Instructions	New Instructions	Old Instructions	New Instructions	Old Instructions	New Instructions
White	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Hispanic	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Black	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Asian	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
AIAN	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
MENA	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
NHPI	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
SOR	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Invalid	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)
Missing	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)	% (se)

Decision Criteria for Question 6: We will evaluate results of the relative percentages for people in each of the major categories shown in the table above.

3.11 | Testing Performance of Questions in Paper and Web-Based Designs

Objective: To Evaluate Performance of Questions for Paper and in Web-Based Designs

Goal: Improve race/ethnic reporting through use of enhanced question designs.

The 2015 NCT provides the critical opportunity to compare the success of different question designs to determine how they perform in new web-based data collection methods using the Internet, smartphone, and telephone response options. With the advantage of new technology to collect data via web-based designs, we are testing different versions of the Internet questions with multiple screens for collecting responses, and the inclusion of dedicated write-in areas and/or detailed checkboxes for soliciting detailed racial and ethnic origins.

Different designs for the paper formats are also being tested in the 2015 NCT to see how they operate. However, following the goals of a reengineered 2020 Census, our main focus is on testing the fully factorial components of each dimension via web-based designs. Each component is included in the various paths of the web-based designs so that every scenario is tested for:

Separate vs. combined with write-ins vs. combined with detailed checkboxes

- Distinct MENA category vs. NO MENA category
- Old instructions vs. new instructions
- Race/origin vs. race/ethnicity vs. no terms at all "categories"

This overarching objective of the 2015 NCT research on race and ethnicity will enable us to evaluate the use of enhanced question designs for both paper-based approaches and web-based approaches to collect data on race and ethnicity. We will examine the results described in detail in the previous sections to determine which design versions perform better than others.

Overall, this research is being undertaken to improve the clarity of the question(s) and to enable respondents to report all of the groups with which they self-identify. As the decisions for the different research dimensions are made, they will guide us to a pointed outcome on which question design performs best.

To illustrate this, we present the following graphical series to explain how a question design decision unfolds in accordance with the test results. To begin, we start with the recognition that there are 36 different paths for testing each of the different research dimension configurations. Each one of the 36 paths is illustrated by the boxes below, which are numbered 1 through 36:

1	2	13	14	25	26
		45	40	0.7	00
3	4	15	16	27	28
5	6	17	18	29	30
					Ξ
7	8	19	20	31	32
9	10	21	22	33	34
11	12	23	24	35	36

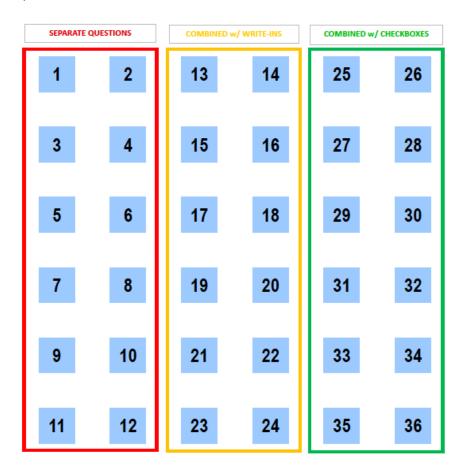
Testing Options for Separate vs. Combined with Write-Ins vs. Combined with Detailed Checkboxes.

First, the research will evaluate the analytical questions for question format dimension (Separate Questions vs. Combined Question with write-in areas vs. Combined Question with detailed checkboxes). This will determine which question format performs best, according to the research questions and decision criteria (which are detailed in section 3.7.2). Highlighted below by the different colored lines are the three pieces of this research dimension.

The first third of the 36 options (the options numbered 1-12) employ a design that tests the Separate Questions approach (these options are outlined in red).

The next third of the 36 options (the options numbered 13-24) employ a design that tests the Combined Question approach with write-in areas for collecting detailed responses (these options are outlined in yellow).

The last third of the 36 options (the options numbered 25-36) employ a design that tests the Combined Question approach with detailed checkboxes for collecting detailed responses (these options are outlined in green).

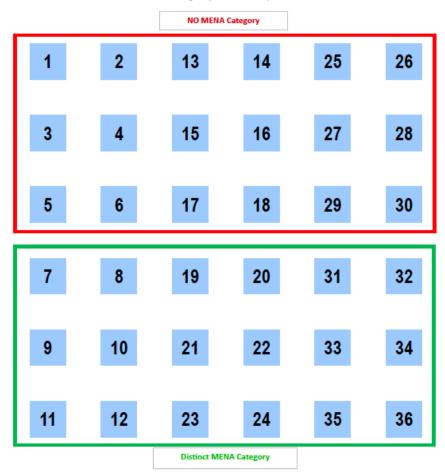


Based on the research findings, a recommendation will be made for employing one of these three options for question format (separate vs. combined with write-ins vs. combined with detailed checkboxes).

Testing Options for NO MENA Category vs. MENA Category.

Next, the research will evaluate the questions for the dimension of testing a MENA category (No MENA category vs. MENA category). Our analyses will examine which category structure performs best, according to the research questions and decision criteria (which are detailed in section 3.7.3). The two components of this dimension are outlined below by the red line and the green line below. Overall, one-half of the households in the NCT were presented with a question design that included a distinct "Middle Eastern or North African" response category, accompanied by varying treatments of the other key dimensions being tested (Separate Questions approach vs. Combined Question approach; old instructions vs. new instructions; and use of different terms – race, ethnicity, origin, or no terms at all).

The top half of the 36 options in the graphic (the options numbered 1-6, 13-18, and 25-30) all test the design approach without a distinct MENA category (these options are outlined in red).



The bottom half of the 36 options (the options numbered 7-12, 19-24, and 31-36) all test the design approach where a distinct MENA category is included in the question design (these options are outlined in green). This depicts the other half of the 2015 NCT households, which received a question design where there was no distinct MENA category. Instead, the examples of MENA origins were listed among the examples for the White category.

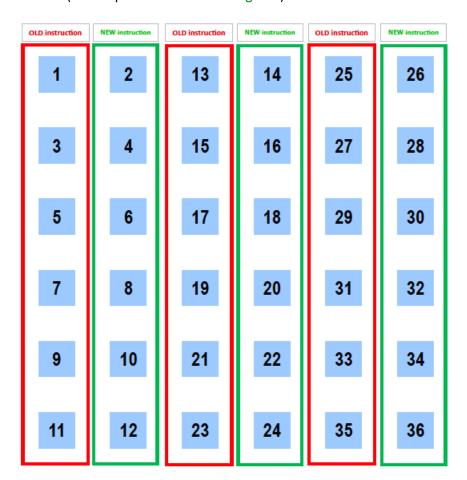
Based on the research findings, a recommendation will be made for employing one of these two options for respondent categories – no distinct MENA category vs. utilizing a distinct MENA category.

Testing Options for Old Instructions vs. New Instructions.

Additionally, the research will evaluate the questions for the dimension regarding the use of different approaches for the question instruction wording used to collect data on race and ethnicity. With respect to instruction wording (old vs. new), the different instructions are analytically examined to determine which format performs best, according to the research questions and decision criteria presented in this study plan (which are detailed in section 3.7.4).

In the graphic below, the red lines and green lines outline the pieces of this dimension. Alternating through the sequence of question designs, half of the designs (the options numbered 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35) employ the old instructions to "Mark [X] one or more boxes" (these options are outlined in red).

The other half of the designs (the options numbered 2, 4, 6,8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36) employ the new instructions to "Mark all boxes that apply" and "Note, more than one group may be selected" (these options are outlined in green).

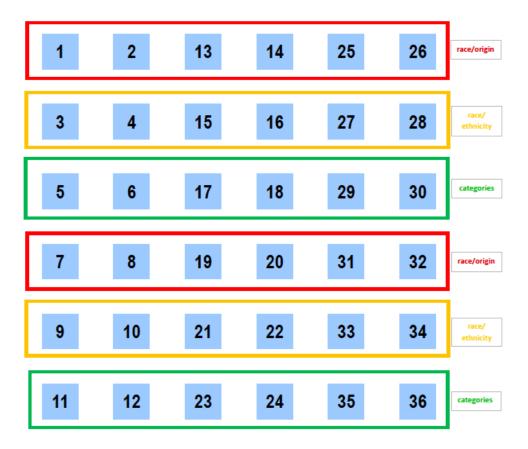


Based on the research findings, a recommendation will be made for employing one of the two options for respondent categories (old instructions vs. new instructions).

Testing Options for Race/Origin Terms vs. Race/Ethnicity Terms vs. No Terms ("Categories").

The research also evaluates the analytical questions for the dimension regarding the use of different terminology to collect data on race and ethnicity. We examine which format performs best (race/origin vs. race/ethnicity vs. no terms at all – "categories") based on the research questions and decision criteria outlined in this study plan (which are detailed in section 3.7.4). The three pieces of this research dimension are highlighted in the graphic below by the red, yellow, and green lines.

Alternating through the design sequences, one-third of the designs (options numbered 1-2, 7-8, 13-14, 19-20, 25-26, 31-32) employ "race" and "origin" terms to guide respondents to answer the question, "What is Person 1's race or origin?" These options are outlined in red. Another third of the designs (options numbered 3-4, 9-10, 15-16, 21-22, 27-28, 33-34) employ "race" and "ethnicity" terms to guide respondents to answer the question, "What is Person 1's race or ethnicity?" These options are outlined in yellow. The last third of the designs (options numbered 5-6, 11-12, 17-18, 23-24, 29-30, 35-36) employ no terms at all and use the general approach with the word "categories" to guide respondents to answer the question, "Which categories describe Person 1?" These options are outlined in green.



These various options are being tested to determine whether we can improve the understanding of the question concept and reduce confusion among respondents by using different terms (or no terms at all) for the race and ethnicity questions, such that we find more accurate and more reliable reporting between the survey and the reinterview Based on the research findings, a recommendation will be made for employing one of the options for terminology (race/origin vs. race/ethnicity vs. no terms at all – "categories").

3.7.6 | Developing a Recommendation for Best Question Design

Through all of these analyses, a recommendation on the best design for collecting and producing data on race/ethnicity for the 2020 Census will be made based on results from the 2015 NCT. The principal factor for making these decisions will be the web-based designs, as they are primary mechanism for a reengineered 2020 Census. At the same time, we will examine the related factors for making decisions for the paper design for 2020. We will not choose different options that directly conflict with the design recommendations. For example, if a Combined Question is recommended, we will use it for both the web-based collections and paper data collections. Similarly, we will either employ a MENA category across the board, or it will not be used. These major design decisions will not differ by mode. Following this premise, we will use the same instruction wording and terminology concepts across modes (race/origin, race/ethnicity, or no terms at all – "categories").

We have a fully factorial approach for testing the different combinations, as described earlier in Figure 3. Pooling together the treatment dimensions of the research, we are able to gain the power to analyze each of the dimensions focusing on the objectives of the NCT research on race and ethnicity (separate vs. combined; MENA vs. No MENA; instructions; terminology). Each of the 36 options we just described is shown in the graphic on the left, below, with a centrally placed number (from 1-36). The graphic on the right shows the corresponding options 1-36, surrounded by a quadrant of four colored blocks. The color shown for each of the four quadrants (with either a red block, yellow block, or green block) depicts the particular dimension being tested in each option. The upper left quadrant represents Dimension 1 (separate vs. combined); the upper right quadrant represents Dimension 2 (No MENA vs. MENA); the lower left quadrant represents Dimension 3 (old instructions vs. new instructions); and the lower right quadrant represents Dimension 4 (race/origin terms vs. race/ethnicity terms vs. no terms at all - "categories"). While this may look complex, it is a logical sequence of the different dimensions, and it enables us to put together the research dimensions to gain power and address the research questions.

1	2	13	14	25	26	1 2 25 25 25
3	4	15	16	27	28	3 4 15 16 27 28
5	6	17	18	29	30	5 6 17 18 29 30
7	8	19	20	31	32	7 8 19 20 31 32
9	10	21	22	33	34	9 10 21 22 33 34
11	12	23	24	35	36	

3.7.7 | Explanation of Option Quadrants

We have provided a few examples to illustrate how this operates conceptually, and to explain how to understand the different components of the quadrants surrounding each of the options. Again, the color shown for each of the four quadrants (with either a red block, yellow block, or green block) depicts the particular dimension being tested in each option.

For example, each of the quadrants for Option 1 is shaded as red (see below). This indicates that the dimensions being tested are the Separate Questions (red), no MENA category (red), old instructions (red), and race/origin terms (red).

O P T I	separate question (red)	no MENA category (red)
0 N	old instructions (red)	race/origin terms (red)

Another example (see below) shows the quadrants for Option 20 are shaded yellow, green, green, and red. This indicates that the dimensions being tested are the Combined Question with write-in areas (yellow), MENA Category (green), new instructions (green), and race/origin terms (red).

O P T I	20	combined with write-in areas (yellow)	MENA category (green)
O		new	race/origin
N		instructions	terms
20		(green)	(red)

A third example (see below) shows that all of the quadrants for Option 36 are shaded green. This indicates that the dimensions being tested are the Combined Question with detailed checkboxes (green), MENA category (green), new instructions (green), and no terms – "categories" (green).

O P T	36	combined with detailed checkboxes (green)	MENA category (green)
O N 36	36	new instructions (green)	no terms – "categories" (green)

3.7.8 | Examples of Design Decision Paths

The following examples are provided to illustrate hypothetical scenarios for different design decision paths. Again, there are 36 different options that are being tested across the research dimensions. As each decision is made for the different research dimensions (e.g., Separate vs. Combined), the question designs which contain the element that is recommended will move forward in the decision process, and the question designs which contain the element that is not recommended will be dropped. To illustrate this step-by-step process, we present the following three hypothetical scenarios to show how different decisions would lead to one of the different options (1-36).

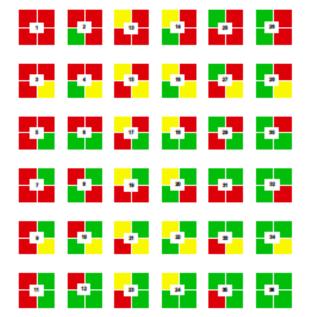
In a first hypothetical scenario, the results from the 2015 NCT research show that:

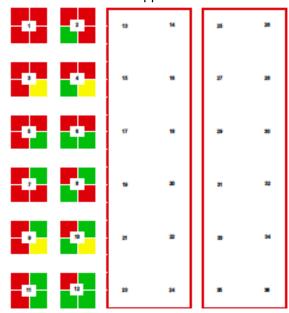
- The Separate Questions approach performs better than either of the Combined Question approaches (with write-in areas; with detailed checkboxes).
- The question designs without a MENA category result in better data than the versions when a distinct MENA Category is included.
- The old instruction to "Mark [X] one or more boxes" performs better than the new instructions.
- The terms "Race" and "Origin" work better than other terminology.

Following this scenario #1, we illustrate the step-by-step decisions through this process to reach the endpoint of a particular design option (number 1 through 36).

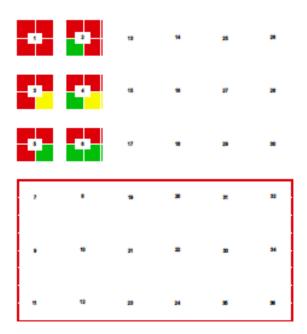
1. We begin with all 36 of the different options on the table:

2. Next, the Separate Questions recommendation moves forward, and both of the Combined Question approaches are dropped:

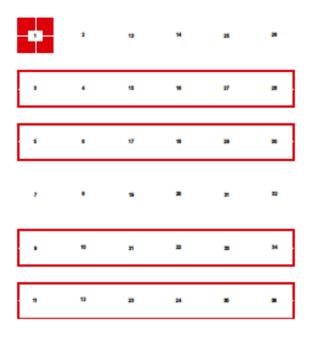




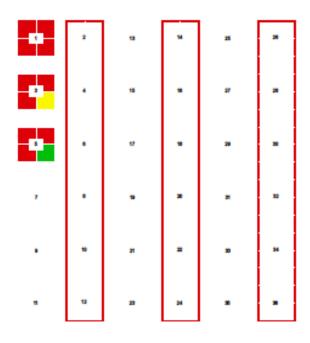
3. After that, we consider the MENA category. With the recommend to NOT use a distinct MENA category, we drop the options which contain a MENA category:



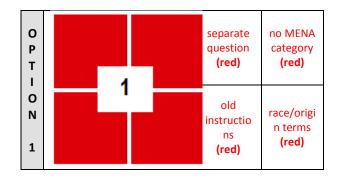
5. Finally, the "race" and "origin" terms are recommended to move forward, so the approaches with other terms are dropped:



4. Next, different instructions are considered. The OLD instructions ("Mark [X] one or more boxes") are recommended to move forward, so we drop approaches with new instructions:



6. Therefore, the design chosen for hypothetical scenario #1 is option 1 – with the Separate Questions (red), no distinct MENA category (red), old instructions (red), and the use of race/origin terms (red).



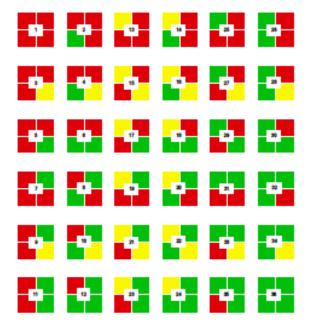
In a second hypothetical scenario, the results from the 2015 NCT research show that:

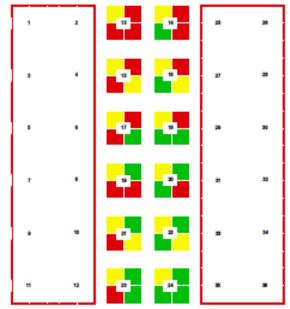
- The Combined Question approach with write-in areas performs better than the Separate Questions approach, and better than the Combined Question approach with detailed checkboxes.
- Having a distinct MENA category results in better data than versions without a MENA category.
- New instructions to "Mark all boxes that apply" perform better than the old instructions.
- The terms "race" and "origin" work better than other terminology.

Following this scenario #2, we illustrate the step-by-step decisions through this process to reach the endpoint of a particular design option (number 1 through 36).

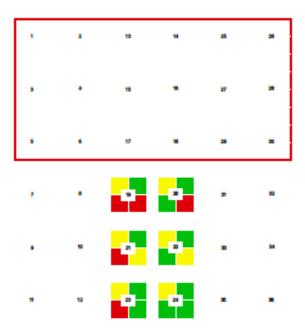
1. We begin with all 36 of the different options on the table:

2. Next, the Combined Question with write-in areas is recommended, so we drop the Separate Questions approach and we drop Combined Question with detailed checkboxes approach:

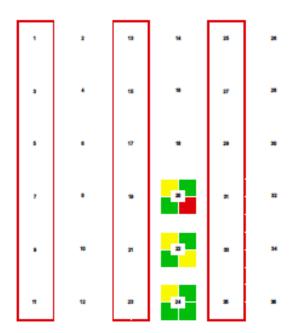




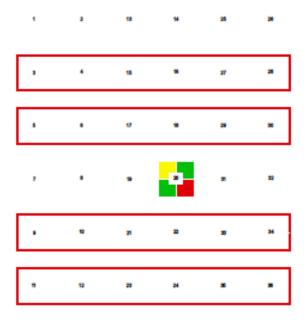
3. The designs with a distinct MENA category is recommended, rather than designs which do not include a MENA category:



4. New instructions ("Mark all boxes that apply") are recommended, so the approaches with old instructions are dropped:



5. The "race" and "origin" terms are recommended to move forward, so the approaches with other terms are dropped:



6. Therefore, the design chosen for hypothetical scenario #2 is option 20 – with the Combined Question w/write-in areas (yellow), a distinct MENA Category (green), new instructions (green), and the race/origin terms (red).

O P T I	20	Combined with write-in areas (yellow)	MENA category (green)
O N		New	race/origin
20		instructions (green)	terms (red)

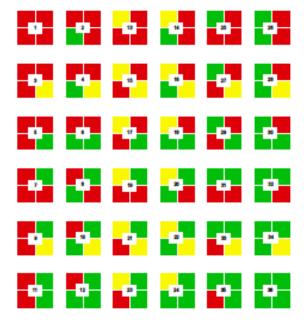
In a third hypothetical scenario, the results from the 2015 NCT research show that:

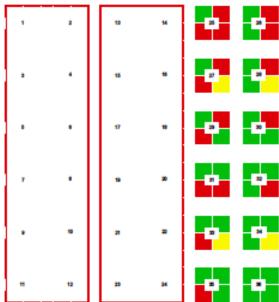
- The Combined Question approach with detailed checkboxes performs better than the Separate Questions approach, and better than the Combined Question approach with write-in areas.
- Having a distinct MENA category results in better data than versions without a MENA category.
- New instructions to "Mark all boxes that apply" perform better than the old instructions.
- The no terms approach (with "categories") works better than other terminology.

Following this scenario #3, we illustrate the step-by-step decisions through this process to reach the endpoint of a particular design option (number 1 through 36).

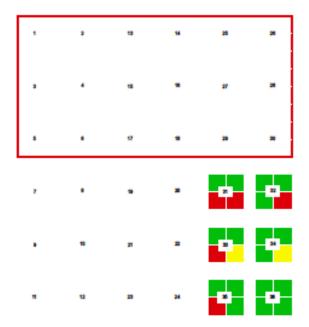
1. We begin with all 36 of the different options on the table:

2. Next, the Combined Question approach with detailed checkboxes is recommended, so the Separate Questions approach and the Combined Question with write-in areas approach are both dropped:





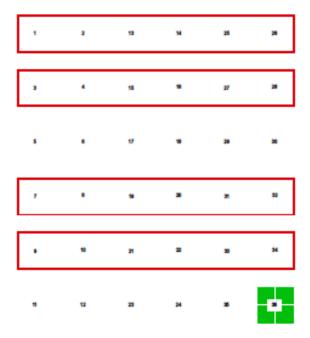
3. The designs with a distinct MENA category is recommended, rather than designs which do not include a MENA category:



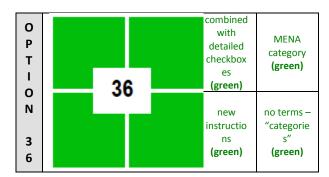
4. The new instructions ("Mark all boxes that apply") are recommended, so the approaches with old instructions are dropped:



5. The "race" and "ethnicity" terms are recommended to move forward, so the approaches with other terms are dropped:



6. Therefore, the design chosen for hypothetical scenario #3 is option 36 – with the Combined Question with detailed checkboxes (green), a distinct MENA Category (green), new instructions (green), and the no terms approach – with "categories" (green).



Again, these three scenarios are hypothetical, and they are included to help to illustrate for readers the potential ways in which the different design decision paths may unfold. As part of our analytical research, we will examine all of the dimensions across the 36 different options that are being tested to determine which approaches are successful. As each decision is made for the different research dimensions (e.g., separate vs. combined), the question designs that contain the element that is recommended will move forward in the decision process, and the question designs that contain the element that is not recommended will be dropped. Ultimately, this will illustrate how the different decisions lead to one option as a final outcome and recommendation.

4. LIMITATIONS

Limitations to the 2015 NCT research include the following:

- Not being conducted within a decennial census environment
- Nonresponse bias
- Reinterview "truth"
- Statistical power for analyzing very small race and ethnic groups
- Possible reinterview conditioning effects

5. MILESTONE SCHEDULE

2015 NCT ACTIVITY	DATES
Data collection period	Monday, August 2014, 2015 - Saturday, October 30, 2015
Census Day	Tuesday, September 1, 2015
Reinterview period	Monday, September 21, 2015 - Monday, December 14, 2015
Draft study plan to critical reviewers	Wednesday, October 21, 2015
Residual coding of write-ins	Friday, December 4, 2015 - Wednesday, December 30, 2015
Study plan to Decennial Leadership Group	Friday, December 18, 2015
Study plan to Executive Steering Committee	Tuesday, January 12, 2016
Discuss Study plan with Advisors/Stakeholders	Winter – Spring 2016
Incorporate feedback into study plan	Spring – Summer 2016
Complete data analysis	August 2016 (planned)
Draft report to critical reviewers	September 2016 (planned)
Discuss results with advisors, stakeholders, public	Fall 2016 (TBD)

6. DOCUMENT LOGS AND VERSION HISTORY

Verification of Document Content

This document does not contain any:

- Title 5, Title 13, Title 26, or Title 42 protected information;
- Procurement information;
- Budgetary information; and/or,
- Personally identifiable information.

Document Author/Team Lead: Nicholas A. Jones Date: 07/26/2016

The document version history recorded in this section provides the revision number, the version number, the date it was issued, and a brief description of the changes since the previous release. Baseline releases are also noted.

Version	Date	Description
1	10/21/2015	Initial draft of study plan submitted to Census Bureau critical reviewers.
2	12/18/2015	Updated draft incorporating revisions from Census Bureau critical reviewer comments. Study plan submitted to Decennial Leadership Group (DLG).
3	2/1/2016	Updated draft incorporating revisions from DLG comments and feedback from meeting with Census Bureau Executive Steering Committee (ESC). Prepared study plan for submission to key advisors (e.g., OMB Interagency Working Group on Race and Ethnic Research).
4	2/10/2016	Updated draft incorporating revisions from OMB comments on version 3. Submitted study plan to OMB Interagency Working Group on Race and Ethnic Research for review. Conduct outreach and engagement with Census Bureau advisors, stakeholders, and public to discuss NCT Study Plan.
5	7/26/2016	Incorporate feedback on study plan from Census Bureau advisors, stakeholders, and public. Update study plan for final Census approval.

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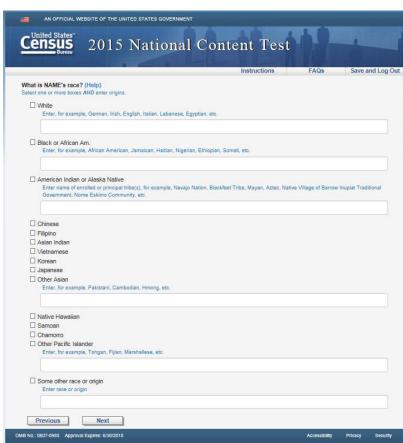
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Appendix A. 2015 NCT Web-Based Question Designs

PANELS 1 through 12: Separate Question | No Branching

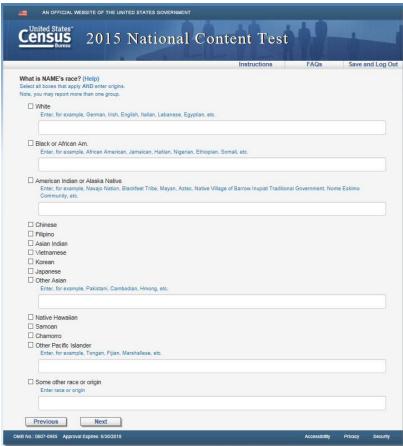
Race 1 -- Separate Question, without MENA, with "Origin," with original instruction (CONTROL w/old AIAN instruction)





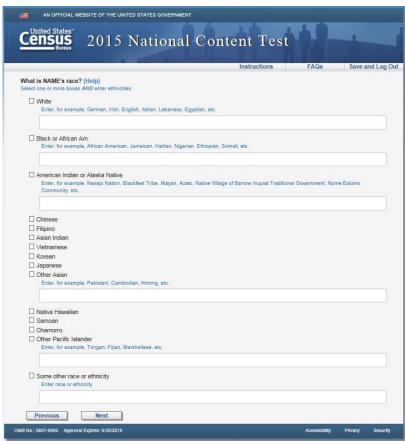
Race 2 -- Separate Question, without MENA, with "Origin," with new instruction





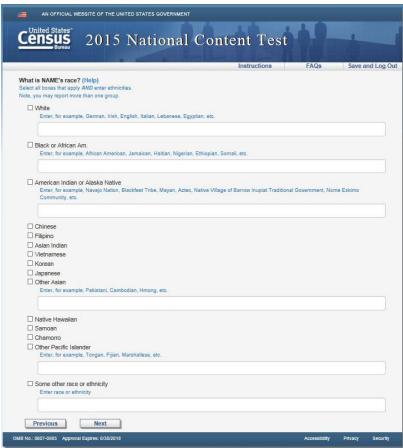
Race 3 -- Separate Question, without MENA, with "Ethnicity," with original instruction





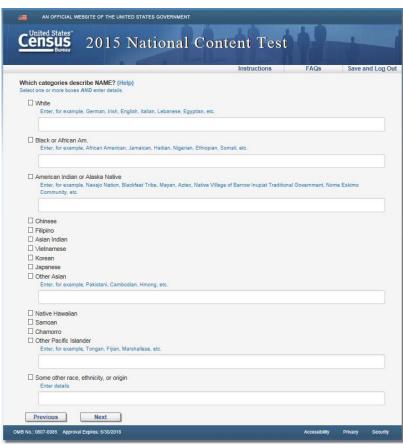
Race 4 -- Separate Question, without MENA, with "Ethnicity," with new instruction





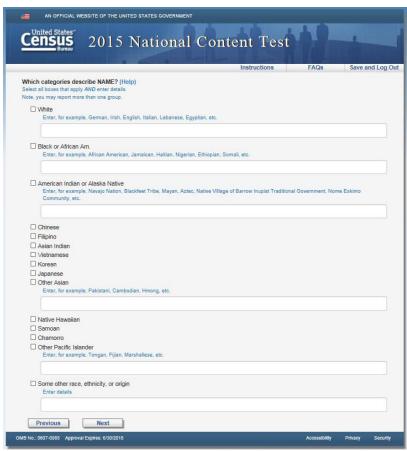
Race 5 -- Separate Question, without MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with original instruction



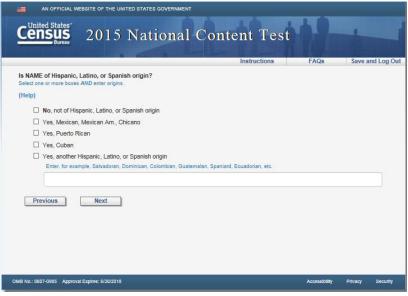


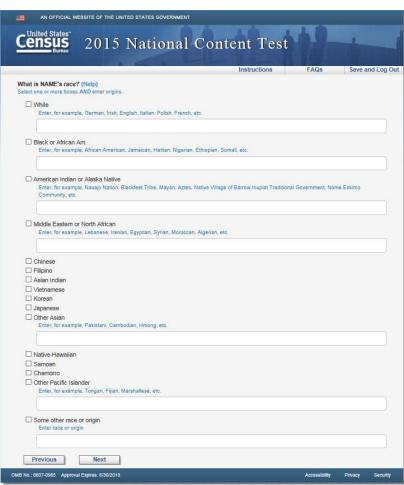
Race 6 -- Separate Question, without MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with new instruction





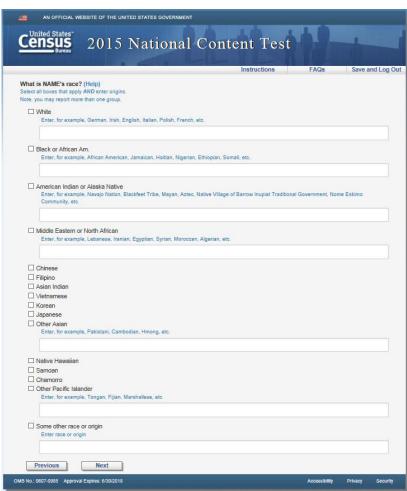
Race 7 -- Separate Question, with MENA, with "Origin," with original instruction





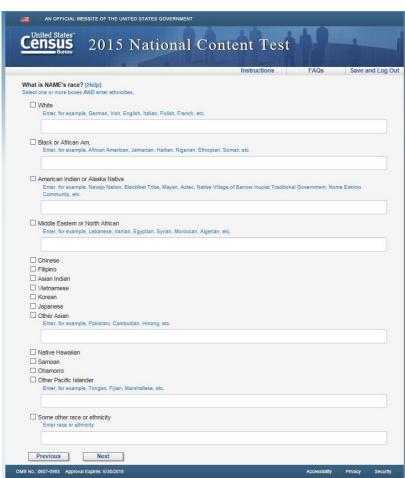
Race 8 -- Separate Question, with MENA, with "Origin," with new instruction





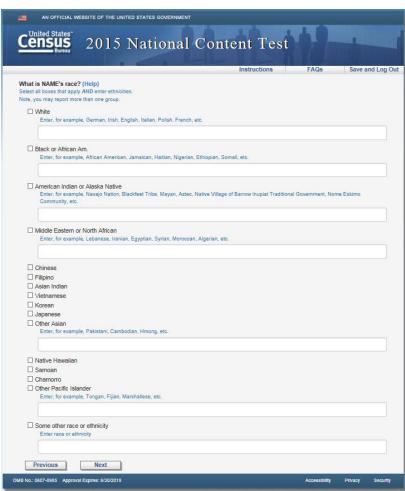
Race 9 -- Separate Question, with MENA, with "Ethnicity," with original instruction





Race 10 -- Separate Question, with MENA, with "Ethnicity," with new instruction





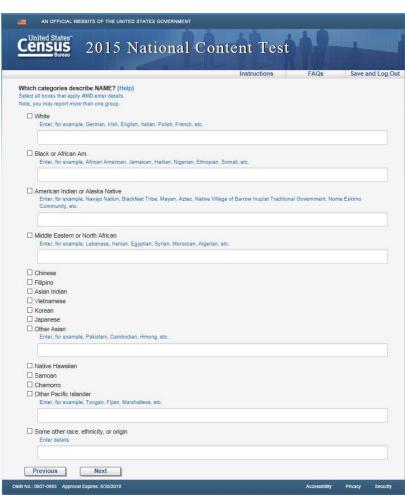
Race 11 -- Separate Question, with MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with original instruction





Race 12 -- Separate Question, with MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with new instruction





PANELS 13 through 24: Combined Question 1 – Branching With Write-In Screens

Race 13 -- Combined with Write-Ins, without MENA, with "Origin," with original instruction (CONTROL w/old AIAN instruction)

















Race 14 -- Combined with Write-Ins, without MENA, with "Origin," with new instruction









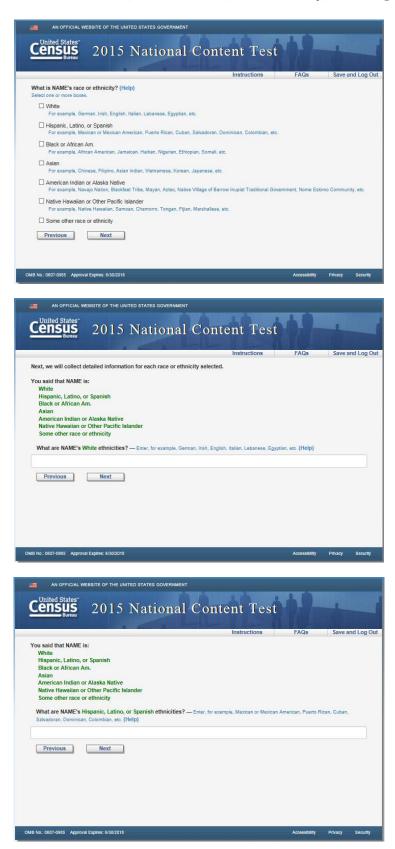








Race 15 -- Combined with Write-Ins, without MENA, with "Ethnicity," with original instruction









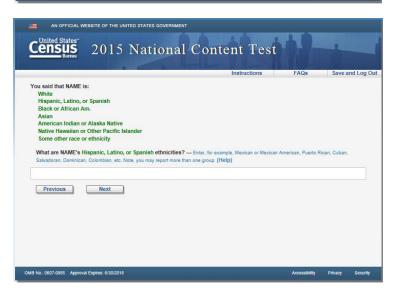




Race 16 -- Combined with Write-Ins, without MENA, with "Ethnicity," with new instruction

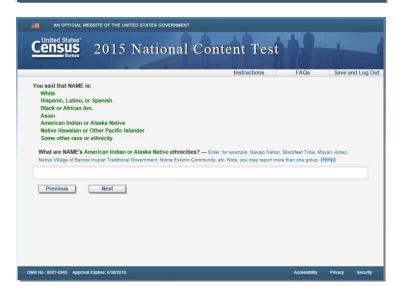
















Race 17 -- Combined with Write-Ins, without MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with original instruction













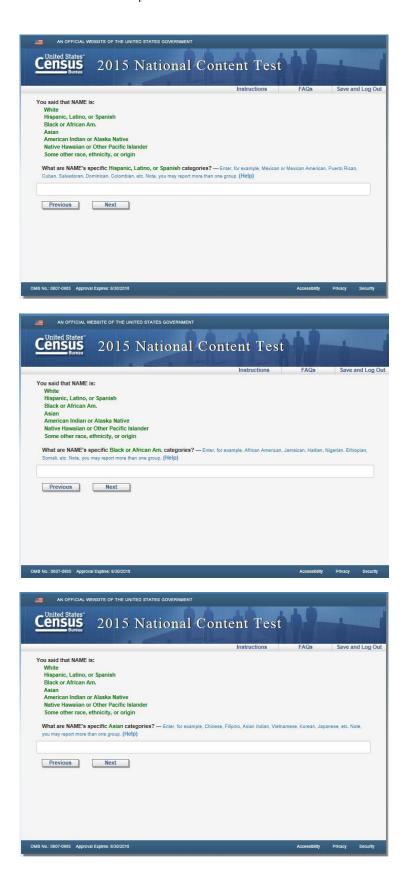




Race 18 -- Combined with Write-Ins, without MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with new instruction













Race 19 -- Combined with Write-Ins, with MENA, with "Origin," with original instruction









What are NAME's Asian origins? — Enter, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc. (Help)

Previous Next









Race 20 -- Combined with Write-Ins, with MENA, with "Origin," with new instruction











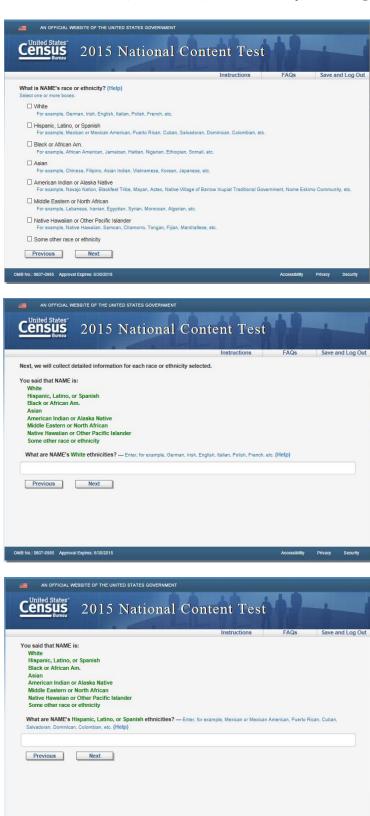




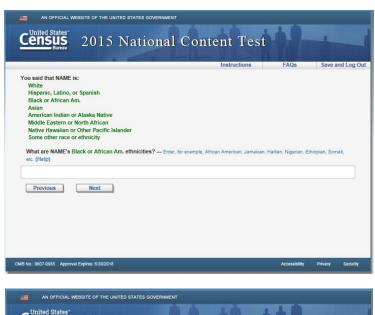




Race 21 -- Combined with Write-Ins, with MENA, with "Ethnicity," with original instruction



OMB No.: 0607-0985 Approval Expires: 6/30/2018













Race 22 -- Combined with Write-Ins, with MENA, with "Ethnicity," with new instruction

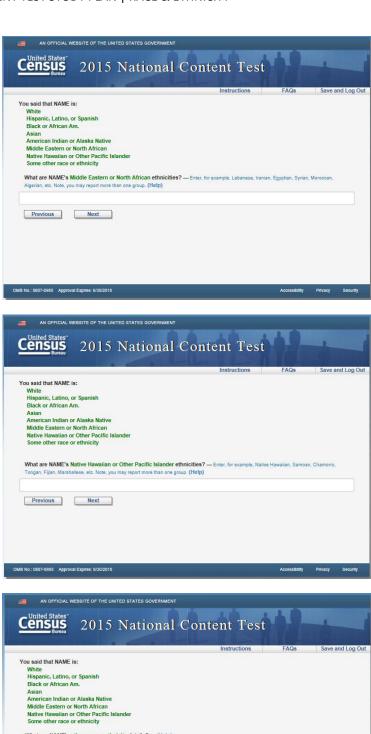












Previous Next

OMB No.: 0607-0985 Approval Expires: 6/30/2018

Race 23 -- Combined with Write-Ins, with MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with original instruction



















Race 24 -- Combined with Write-Ins, with MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with new instruction

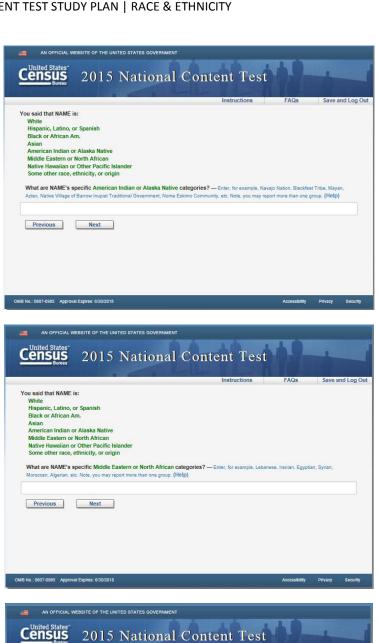














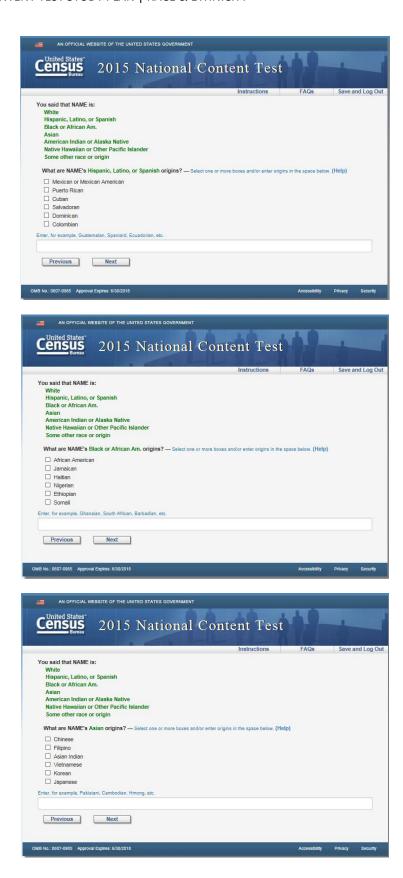


PANELS 25 through 36: Combined Question 2 - Branching With Detailed Checkbox Screens

Race 25 -- Combined with Checkboxes, without MENA, with "Origin," with original instruction (CONTROL w/old AIAN instruction)

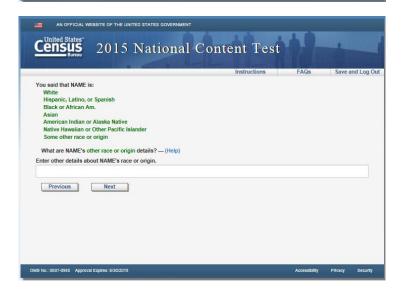












Race 26 -- Combined with Checkboxes, without MENA, with "Origin," with new instruction









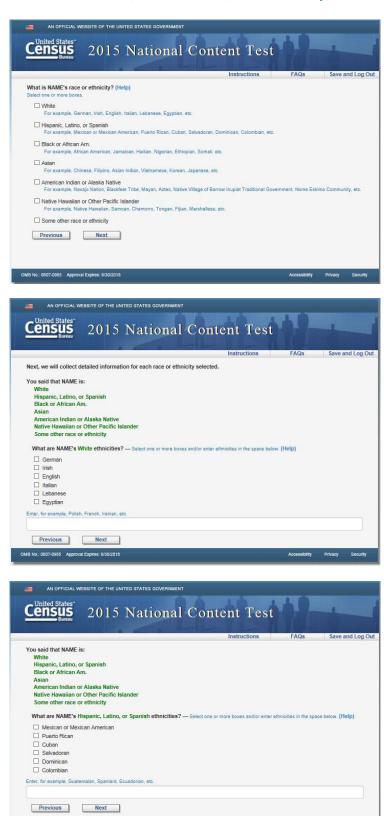




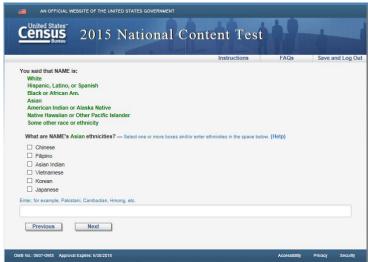


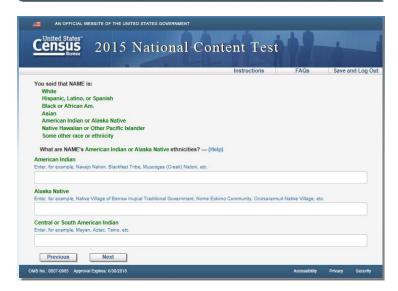


Race 27 -- Combined with Checkboxes, without MENA, with "Ethnicity," with original instruction









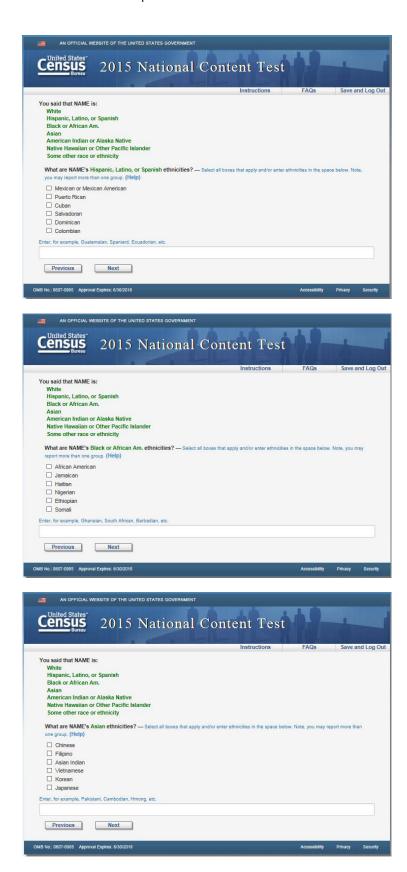




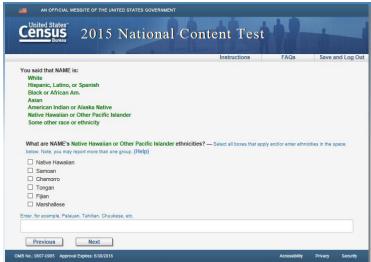
Race 28 -- Combined with Checkboxes, without MENA, with "Ethnicity," with new instruction









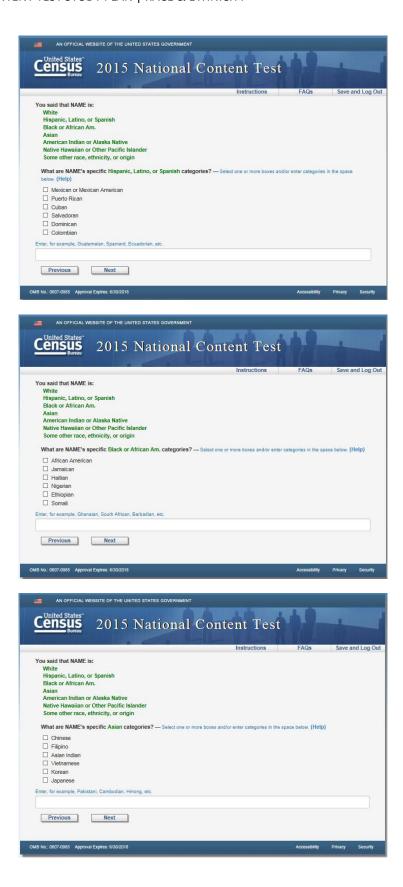


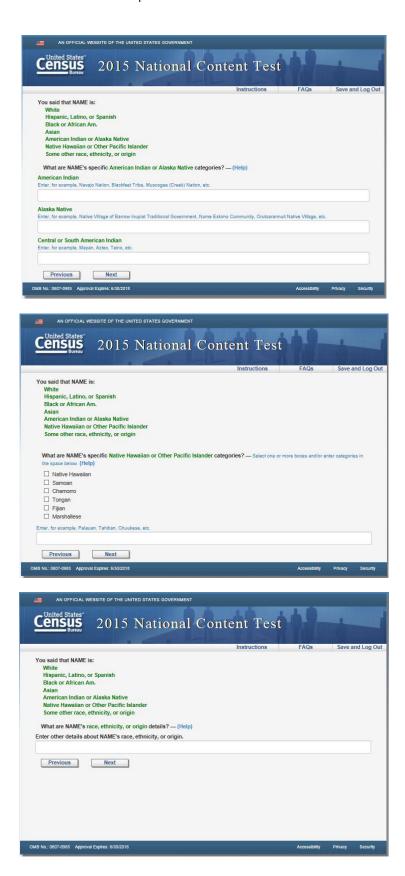


Race 29 -- Combined with Checkboxes, without MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with original instruction









Race 30 -- Combined with Checkboxes, without MENA,

with "Which categories describe this person," with new instruction







Enter, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.

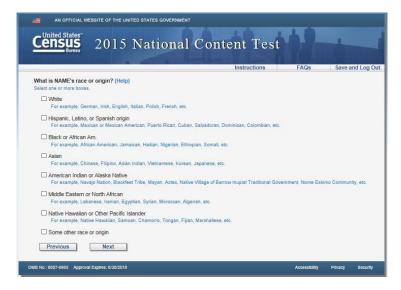
Previous Next



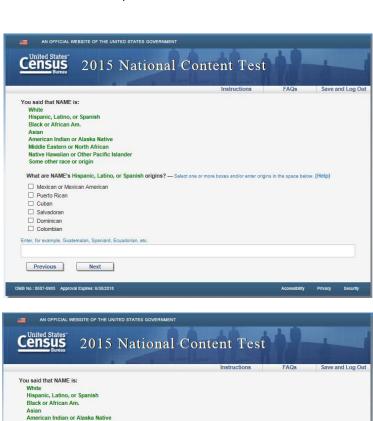




Race 31 -- Combined with Checkboxes, with MENA, with "Origin," with original instruction



















Race 32 -- Combined with Checkboxes, with MENA, with "Origin," with new instruction











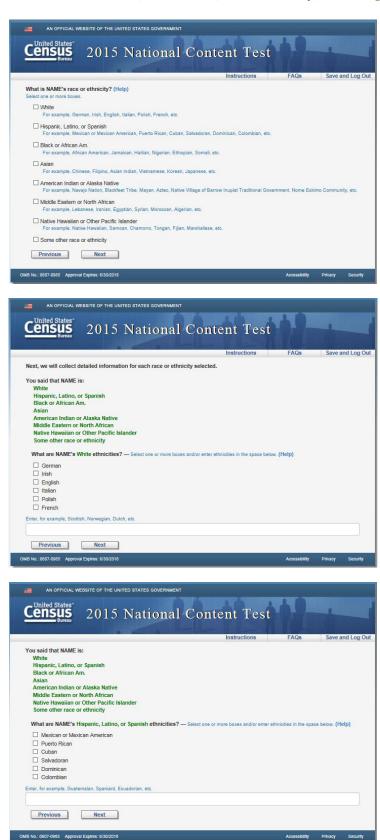


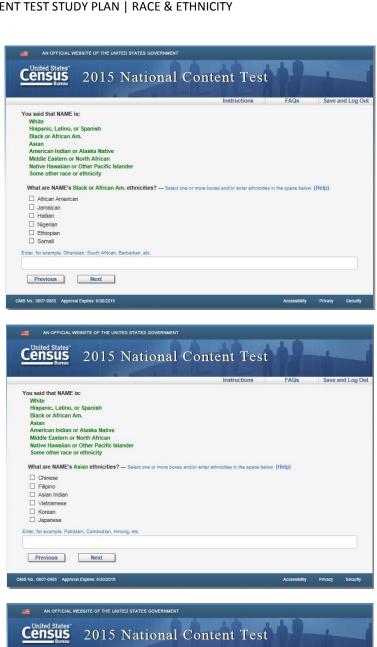






Race 33 -- Combined with Checkboxes, with MENA, with "Ethnicity," with original instruction

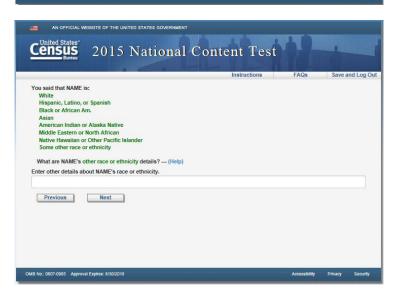




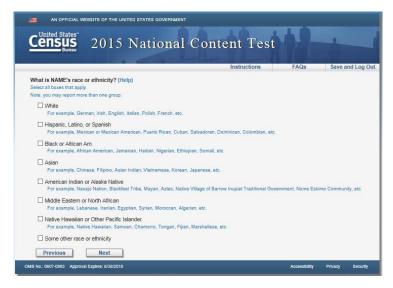








Race 34 -- Combined with Checkboxes, with MENA, with "Ethnicity," with new instruction





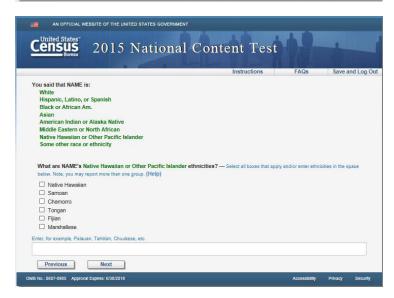


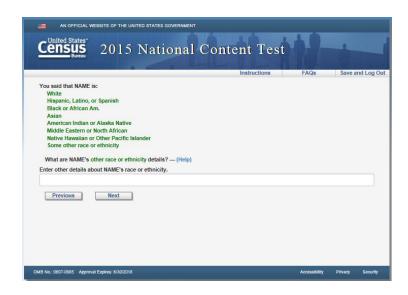












Race 35 -- Combined with Checkboxes, with MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with original instruction



















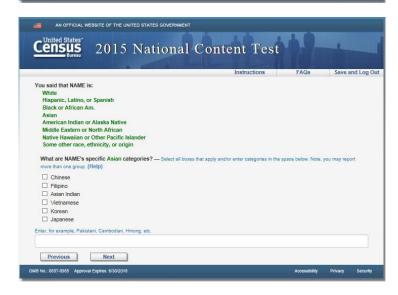
Race 36 -- Combined with Checkboxes, with MENA, with "Which categories describe this person," with new instruction



















Appendix B. 2015 NCT Paper-Based Question Designs

Option A

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	No, not of Hisp	anic, Latir	o, or Span	ish orig	in	
	Yes, Mexican, I	Mexican A	m., Chican	0		
Ш	Yes, Puerto Rio	can				
H	Yes, Cuban		250 (25)		381 4	1001104
	Yes, another H example, Salva Spaniard, Ecua	doran, Do	minican, C			
	at is Person 1's k X one or mo White Print, to Lebanese, Egy	re boxes or exampl	e, German,			talian,
			1 1	1 1		
	Black or Africar Jamaican, Hait American India principal tribe(s Mayan, Aztec,	ian, Nigen n or Alask i), for exar Native Vil	ian, Ethiopii ia Native – mple, Navaj lage of Ban	Print ne	nali, etc. ame of e n, Black piat Trac	nrolled or feet Tribe,
	Government, N	ome Eski	mo Commu	nity, et	. Z	na Critar
			4 4			
H	Chinese Filipino	-	etnamese	-	Native I	lawaiian
H	Asian Indian	10000	panese		Chamor	
	Other Asian – Print, for examp Pakistani, Cam Hmong, etc. ⊋	ole,		-	Other P Print, fo Tongan,	acific Islande r example,
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	Some other rac	e – Print	race or orig	in. 🗾		
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	Some other rac	e – Print	race or orig	in. д		
	Some other rac	e – Print	race or orig	in. 😿		

Option C

Mari	k all boxes tha	anic, Latino, or S it apply AND print port more than one	t ethnicities in the spaces b	elo
	No, not Hispan	nic, Latino, or Span	ish	
	Yes, Mexican,	Mexican Am., Chic	cano	
	Yes, Puerto R	ican		
	Yes, Cuban			
1	example, Salv		Spanish ethnicity – Print, for , Colombian, Guatemalan,	
Note			e group. an, Irish, English, Italian, Polis	sh,
			example, African American, opian, Somali, etc. д	
	Nation, Blackf	eet Tribe, Mayan, A	- Print, for example, Navajo Aztec, Native Village of Barrov Nome Eskimo Community, etc	v
П	Chinese	Vietnames	e Native Hawaiian	
	Filipino	Korean	Samoan	
	Asian Indian	☐ Japanese	☐ Chamorro	
	Other Asian – Print, for exan Pakistani, Can Hmong, etc.	nple, nbodian,	Other Pacific Island Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.	
			- Print, for example, Lebanese an, Algerian, etc. ⊋	9,
			MATRICES	
	Some other ra	oe – Print race or e	ethnicity. 🗸	
	_			

Option D1

White – Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese Egyptian, etc.	е,
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print, for example, Mex or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, etc. g	ta
Black or African Am. – Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haltian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. 🛫	
Asian - Print, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnam	666
Korean, Japanese, etc. g	
American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navab Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan Aztec, Native Village of Bairow Inspliat Traditional Government,	nie,
American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan Azlec, Native Village of Barrow inuplat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. g	nie,
American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan Azlec, Native Vilage of Barrow inuplat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. g	nie,

Option D2

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	Mat	ive rsha	Haw	alian , etc	, Se	imoi	an, (Char	nom	0, 7	onge	in, F	ijiar		еха	um

Option G

Black or African Am. — Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. Asian — Print, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc. American Indian or Alaska Native — Print, for example, Nava, Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Azlec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. Middle Eastern or North African — Print, for example, Lebane Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc.	Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvador Dominican, Colombian, etc. Black or African Am. — Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. Asian — Print, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc. American Indian or Alaska Native — Print, for example, Nava, Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. Middle Eastern or North African — Print, for example, Lebane Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander — Print, for example Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc. Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc. Parint, for example Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.	Н			- Prii		or e	kamj	ole,	Gen	nan,	Iris	h, E	nglis	sh, I	talia	ın, F	Polis
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Option H

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Option I

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Option W

	WHI	TE – Provide d	etails b	elow.		
		German		Irish		English
		Italian		Polish		French
	Print	, for example, s	Scottish	, Norwegian, D	utch, e	tc. 🗾
	HISP	ANIC, LATING	O, OR S	PANISH - Pro	vide de	tails below.
		Mexican or Mexican American		Puerto Rican	П	Cuban
		Salvadoran		Dominican	П	Colombian
	Print	, for example, (Guatem	alan, Spaniard,	Ecuad	lorian, etc. д
	BLA	CK OR AFRIC	AN AM	. – Provide det	ails bel	DW.
		African	П	Jamaican	П	Haitian
		American Nigerian	П	Ethiopian		Somali
	Print	, for example, (Ghana is		ın, Bart	
-	Ц					-
П	ASIA	AN – Provide de	etails be			la company and
	H	Chinese	1	Filipino		Asian Indian
		Vietnamese , for example, I		Korean	1	Japanese
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ш	AME	RICAN INDIAN	OR A		E-Pro	
	Ш	American Indian		Alaska Native		Central or So American Ind
		, for example, I ve Village of Ba				
	MIDE	DLE EASTERN	OR N	ORTH AFRICA	N – Pro	ovide details be
		Lebanese		Iranian	П	Egyptian
		Syrian		Moroccan		Algerian
	Print	, for example, I	sraeli, l	lragi, Tunisian,	etc. 🗸	
		IVE HAWAIIAN ils below.	OR O	THER PACIFIC	ISLAI	NDER – Provid
		Native Hawaiian		Samoan		Chamorro
		Tongan	П	Fijian		Marshallese
	Print	, for example, F	Palauar	n, Tahitian, Chu	ukese,	etc. д

Appendix C. 2015 NCT Reinterview Questions

D1. What is your race, ethnicity, or origin? You can provide more than one.
D2. What is <name's> race, ethnicity, or origin? You can provide more than one.</name's>
E1. Now, I am going to ask you a series of questions about race, ethnicity, and origin and would like you to respond to each one. You may say yes to as many as you wish. These questions may seem repetitive, but it is important that we ask them of each person to measure the quality of our census.
E2. Are you White?
" Yes
" No
E3. Are you Hispanic, Latino or Spanish? "Yes
" No
INO
E4. Are you Black or African American?
"Yes
"No
110
E5. Are you Asian?
"Yes
" No
E6. Are you American Indian or Alaska Native?
"Yes
" No
E7. Are you Middle Eastern or North African?
" Yes
" No
E8. Are you Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander?
" Yes
" No
E9. Are you Some other race, ethnicity, or origin that I haven't mentioned?
" Yes
" No

F1. Now I'm going to ask you some questions about <name>.</name>
F2. Is [he/she] White?
" Yes
"No
F3. Is [he/she] Hispanic, Latino or Spanish?
" Yes
"No
F4. Is [he/she] Black or African American?
" Yes
"No
F5. Is [he/she] Asian?
" Yes
"No
F6. Is [he/she] American Indian or Alaska Native?
" Yes
" No
F7. Is [he/she] Middle Eastern or North African?
" Yes
" No
F8. Is [he/she] Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander?
" Yes
" No
F9. Is [he/she] Some other race, ethnicity, or origin that I haven't mentioned?
" Yes
" No
C1. Nov. Livet have a few magra questions about you
G1. Now, I just have a few more questions about you.
C2. If respondent reports White then ask:
G2. If respondent reports White, then ask: Earlier you said you were White. Please specify, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Polish, French, etc.

G3. If respondent reports Hispanic, then ask:
Earlier you said you were Hispanic, Latino or Spanish. Please specify, for example, Mexican or
Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, etc.
G3A. If respondent reports Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin and no race, then ask:
People who are Hispanic, Latino or Spanish may be of any race. In addition to <fill hispanic="" origin="" specific=""> do you consider yourself one or more of these groups, White, Black or</fill>
African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, or
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander?
"Yes, White
"Yes, Black or African American
"Yes, Asian
"Yes, American Indian or Alaska Native
"Yes, Middle Eastern or North African
"Yes, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
"Hispanic (for example Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican,
Colombian, etc.) – Do not read aloud
"Other– Specify exactly what R said Do not read aloud
"Na /Nama af the acc Consists as with such at David
"No/None of these – Specify exactly what R said Do not read aloud
No/None of these – Specify exactly what R said Do not read aloud
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask:
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask:
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask:
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask: Earlier you said you were Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian,
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask:
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask: Earlier you said you were Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese etc.
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask: Earlier you said you were Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese etc. G6. If respondent reports American Indian or Alaska Native, then ask:
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask: Earlier you said you were Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese etc. G6. If respondent reports American Indian or Alaska Native, then ask: Earlier you said you were American Indian or Alaska Native. Please specify, for example, Navajo
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask: Earlier you said you were Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese etc. G6. If respondent reports American Indian or Alaska Native, then ask:
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask: Earlier you said you were Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese etc. G6. If respondent reports American Indian or Alaska Native, then ask: Earlier you said you were American Indian or Alaska Native. Please specify, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government,
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask: Earlier you said you were Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese etc. G6. If respondent reports American Indian or Alaska Native, then ask: Earlier you said you were American Indian or Alaska Native. Please specify, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask: Earlier you said you were Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese etc. G6. If respondent reports American Indian or Alaska Native, then ask: Earlier you said you were American Indian or Alaska Native. Please specify, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government,
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask: Earlier you said you were Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese etc. G6. If respondent reports American Indian or Alaska Native, then ask: Earlier you said you were American Indian or Alaska Native. Please specify, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.
G4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask: Earlier you said you were Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. G5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask: Earlier you said you were Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese etc. G6. If respondent reports American Indian or Alaska Native, then ask: Earlier you said you were American Indian or Alaska Native. Please specify, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. G7. If respondent reports Middle Eastern or North African, then ask: Earlier you said you were Middle Eastern or North African, then ask: Earlier you said you were Middle Eastern or North African. Please specify, for example,

G8. If respondent reports Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, then ask: Earlier you said you were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Please specify, for example Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese etc.
G9. If respondent reports Some other race, then ask: Earlier you said you were Some other race, ethnicity, or origin. What is that group?
G10. If respondent reports biracial, multiracial, mixed, mestizo to question G9, then ask: Can you be more specific?
H1. Now, I just have a few more questions about <name>.</name>
H2. If respondent reports White, then ask: Earlier you said <name> was White. Please specify, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Polish, French, etc.</name>
H3. If respondent reports Hispanic, then ask: Earlier you said <name> was Hispanic. Please specify, for example, Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, etc.</name>
H3A. If respondent reports Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin and no race, then ask: People who are Hispanic, Latino or Spanish may be of any race. In addition to <fill hispanic="" origin="" specific=""> does <he she=""> consider <him her="">self one or more of these groups, White, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander?</him></he></fill>
" Yes, White
" Yes, Black or African American
" Yes, Asian
" Yes, American Indian or Alaska Native
" Yes, Middle Eastern or North African
" Yes, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
" Hispanic (for example Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, etc.) – Do not read aloud
" Other– Specify exactly what R said Do not read aloud
"No/None of these – Specify exactly what R said Do not read aloud

H4. If respondent reports Black or African American, then ask:
Earlier you said <name> was Black or African American. Please specify, for example, African</name>
American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.
H5. If respondent reports Asian, then ask:
Earlier you said <name> was Asian. Please specify, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian,</name>
Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc.
H6. If respondent reports American Indian or Alaska Native, then ask:
Earlier you said <name> was American Indian or Alaska Native. Please specify, for example,</name>
Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional
Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.
H7. If respondent reports Middle Eastern or North African, then ask:
Earlier you said <name> was Middle Eastern or North African. Please specify, for example,</name>
Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc.
H8. If respondent reports Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, then ask:
Earlier you said <name> was Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Please specify, for</name>
example Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.
H9. If respondent reports Some other race, then ask:
Earlier you said <name> was Some other race, ethnicity, or origin. What is that group?</name>
H10. If respondent reports biracial, multiracial, mixed, mestizo to question H9, then ask:
Can you be more specific?
I1. Now I have some questions about how you view yourself and how you are perceived by other
people.

12. Earlier you said you were as <fill>. [Does this answer/Do these answers] fit the way you think about</fill>
yourself
Always
" Sometimes
" Never
I3. Have you ever been perceived as another race, ethnicity, or origin you did not identify with?
" Yes <skip i4="" to=""></skip>
" No <end></end>
I4. What race, ethnicity, or origin is that?

Appendix D. 2015 NCT Race, Ethnicity, or Origin Help Text

(USE THIS HELP TEXT when a separate MENA category is NOT included)

RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN

In the 2015 National Content Test, an individual's response is based upon self-identification. People may choose one or more response categories to represent their identity or identities. The categories included in the questionnaire generally reflect social definitions recognized in this country, and do not attempt to define groups biologically, anthropologically, or genetically.

The major categories, detailed checkboxes, and examples are listed in order of population size, from largest to smallest. Detailed groups are employed as examples to represent the different geographic regions in each of the major categories.

The following descriptions define each of the categories:

White

The category "White" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, and Egyptian. The category also includes groups such as Polish, French, Iranian, Slavic, Cajun, Chaldean, etc. Individuals should report the person's White group or groups in the space provided.

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish

The category "Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central and South American, and other Spanish cultures. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, and Colombian. The category also includes groups such as Guatemalan, Honduran, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, Venezuelan, etc. Individuals should report the person's Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish group or groups in the space provided.

Black or African American

The category "Black or African American" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, and Somali. The category also includes groups such as Ghanaian, South African, Barbadian, Kenyan, Liberian, Bahamian, etc. Individuals should report the person's Black or African American group or groups in the space provided.

Asian

The category "Asian" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese. The category also includes groups such as Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, Thai, Bengali, Mien, etc. Individuals should report the person's Asian group or groups in the space provided.

American Indian or Alaska Native

The category "American Indian or Alaska Native" includes all individuals who identify with any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who identify as "American Indian" or "Alaska Native" and includes groups such as Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. Individuals should report the person's American Indian or Alaska Native tribe or tribes in the space provided.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

The category "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese. The category also includes groups such as Palauan, Tahitian, Chuukese, Pohnpeian, Saipanese, Yapese, etc. Individuals should report the person's Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander group or groups in the space provided.

Some other race, ethnicity, or origin

'Some other race, ethnicity, or origin' includes all other responses not included in the categories above.

(USE THIS HELP TEXT when a separate MENA category IS included)

RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN

In the 2015 National Content Test, an individual's response is based upon self-identification. People may choose one or more response categories to represent their identity or identities. The categories included in the questionnaire generally reflect social definitions recognized in this country, and do not attempt to define groups biologically, anthropologically, or genetically.

The major categories, detailed checkboxes, and examples are listed in order of population size, from largest to smallest. Detailed groups are employed as examples to represent the different geographic regions in each of the major categories.

The following descriptions define each of the categories:

White

The category "White" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in Europe. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, German, Irish, English, Italian, Polish, and French. The category also includes groups such as Scottish, Norwegian, Dutch, Slavic, Cajun, Roma, etc. Individuals should report the person's White group or groups in the space provided.

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish

The category "Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central and South American, and other Spanish cultures. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, and Colombian. The category also includes groups such as Guatemalan, Honduran, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, Venezuelan, etc. Individuals should report the person's Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish group or groups in the space provided.

Black or African American

The category "Black or African American" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, and Somali. The category also includes groups such as Ghanaian, South African, Barbadian, Kenyan, Liberian, Bahamian, etc. Individuals should report the person's Black or African American group or groups in the space provided.

Asian

The category "Asian" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese. The category also includes groups such as Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, Thai, Bengali, Mien, etc. Individuals should report the person's Asian group or groups in the space provided.

American Indian or Alaska Native

The category "American Indian or Alaska Native" includes all individuals who identify with any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who identify as "American Indian" or "Alaska Native" and includes groups such as Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. Individuals should report the person's American Indian or Alaska Native tribe or tribes in the space provided.

Middle Eastern or North African

The category "Middle Eastern or North African" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in the Middle East or North Africa. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, and Algerian. The category also includes groups such as Israeli, Iraqi, Tunisian, Chaldean, Assyrian, Kurdish, etc. Individuals should report the person's Middle Eastern or North African group or groups in the space provided.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

The category "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" includes all individuals who identify with one or more nationalities or ethnic groups originating in Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. Examples of these groups include, but are not limited to, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese. The category also includes groups such as Palauan, Tahitian, Chuukese, Pohnpeian, Saipanese, Yapese, etc. Individuals should report the person's Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander group or groups in the space provided.

Some other race, ethnicity, or origin

'Some other race, ethnicity, or origin' includes all other responses not included in the categories above.

Appendix E. Race, Ethnicity, and Origin Code List

<u>Code</u> <u>Race or Ethnic Group</u>

<u>001-199</u> <u>WHITE</u>	
001 White (Checkbox)	
002 English (Detailed Checkbox)
003 French (Detailed Checkbox)	
004 German (Detailed Checkbo	к)
005 Irish (Detailed Checkbox)	
006 Italian (Detailed Checkbox)	
007 Polish (Detailed Checkbox)	
008 White	
009-141 EUROPEAN (EXCEPT SPANIS	<u>6H)</u>
009-141 EUROPEAN (EXCEPT SPANIS	<u>5H)</u>
	<u>5H)</u>
009 Albanian	<u>5H)</u>
O09 Albanian O09 Arberesh	<u>ьн)</u>
009Albanian009Arberesh009Geg	<u>5H)</u>
009 Albanian 009 Arberesh 009 Geg 009 Italo Albanian	<u>5H)</u>
009 Albanian 009 Arberesh 009 Geg 009 Italo Albanian 009 Tosk	<u>6H)</u>
O09 Albanian O09 Arberesh O09 Geg O09 Italo Albanian O09 Tosk O10 Alsatian	<u>SH)</u>
O09 Albanian O09 Arberesh O09 Geg O09 Italo Albanian O09 Tosk O10 Alsatian O11 Andorran O12 Armenian	<u>SH)</u>
O09 Albanian O09 Arberesh O09 Geg O09 Italo Albanian O09 Tosk O10 Alsatian O11 Andorran O12 Armenian	<u>SH)</u>
O09 Albanian O09 Arberesh O09 Geg O09 Italo Albanian O09 Tosk O10 Alsatian O11 Andorran O12 Armenian O13 Austrian	<u>SH)</u>

016	Basque
017	French Basque
018	Not Used
019	Belarusian
019	Byelorussian
020	Belgian
021	Flemish
021	Fleming
022	Walloon
023	Bosnian and Herzegovinian
023	Bosniak
023	Bosnian
023	Herzegovinian
024	Dulassias
024	Bulgarian
024	Bulgar
024	Eastern Rumelian
025	British
025	Briton
026	British Islander
027	Channel Islander
027	Falkland Islander
027	Guernsey Islander
027	Jersey Islander
028	Gibraltarian
029	Carpatho Rusyn
029	Carpathian Ruthenian
030	Carpathian
031	Rusnak
031	Rusyn
032	Ruthenian
033	Celtic
033	Druid

033	Gaelic
034	Cornish
034	Cornishman
035	Croatian
035	Croat
035	Dalmatian
036	Cypriot
036	Greek Cypriote
037	Turkish Cypriote
038	Czech
039	Bohemian
040	Moravian
	Wieravian
041	Czechoslovakian
041	Czechoslovak
042	Danish
042	Dane
043	Dutch
043	Dutchman
043	Hollander
044	Eastern European
044	Other Eastern European
044	Other Lastern European
045	English
046	Estonian
046	Liv
046	Livonian
	Livoinan
047	European
047	Balkan
047	Baltic
047	Bucovina
047	Cossack
0.7	

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047	Frank
048	Bessarabian
049	Central European
050	Not used
051	Mediterranean
051	Southern European
052	Northern European
053	Other European
054	Silesian
055	Faroe Islander
055	Faroese
056	Finnish
056	Karelian
057	Finno Ugrian
057	Komi
057	Mari
057	Udmurt
058	Mordvin
059	French
059	Acadian
059	Franco
059	French Acadian
059	Huguenot
059	Lorrainian
059	Norman
059	Provencal
060	Breton
061	Corsican
062	Occitan
063	Frisian
064	Georgian CIS
064	Adzharian
064	Georgian Russian
064	Georgian Soviet
064	Gruziia

005	C
065 065	German Deutsch
065	East German
065	Lubecker
065	Sudeten
065	West German
065	
066	Westphalian Bavarian
067	Hamburger
068	Hessian
069	Pomeranian
070	Prussian
071	Saxon
072	Germanic
072	Gothic
072	Teutonic
073	Greek
074	Cretan
074	Cycladic Islander
074	Dodecanese Islander
074	Peloponnesian
075	Hungarian
075	Szekler
076	Magyar
077	Icelandic
077	Icelander
077	iceianuei
078	Irish
078	Dubliner
078	Hibernian
078	Ulster Scot
079	Italian
079	Bolognese
079	Campanian
079	Friuli

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079	Ligurian
079	Piedmontese
079	Roman
079	Sammarinese
079	Umbrian
080	Abruzzo
081	Amalfi
082	Apulia
083	Calabrian
084	Ladin
085	Lombard
086	Neapolitan
087	San Marino
088	Sardinian
089	Sicilian
090	Tuscan
091	Venetian
092	Kosovan
093	Lama
033	Lapp
093	Lapp Laplander
	Laplander Sami
093	Laplander
093 093	Laplander Sami
093 093	Laplander Sami
093 093 093	Laplander Sami Samelat
093 093 093 094	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish
093 093 093 094	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian
093 093 093 094 094	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish Liechtensteiner
093 093 093 094 094	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish
093 093 093 094 094 095	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish Liechtensteiner Lithuanian
093 093 093 094 094	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish Liechtensteiner
093 093 093 094 094 095 096	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish Liechtensteiner Lithuanian Luxembourger
093 093 093 094 094 095	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish Liechtensteiner Lithuanian
093 093 093 094 094 095 096 097	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish Liechtensteiner Lithuanian Luxembourger Macedonian
093 093 093 094 094 095 096 097	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish Liechtensteiner Lithuanian Luxembourger Macedonian Maltese
093 093 093 094 094 095 096 097	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish Liechtensteiner Lithuanian Luxembourger Macedonian
093 093 093 094 094 095 096 097	Laplander Sami Samelat Latvian Lettish Liechtensteiner Lithuanian Luxembourger Macedonian Maltese

101	Moldovian
102	Monegasque
102	Monacan
103	Montenegrin
104	North Caucasian
104	Abkhazian
104	Adyge
104	Avar
104	Balkar
104	Chechen
104	Darghinian
104	Ingush
104	Kabardinian
104	Kumyk
104	Lezgian
104	Circassian
104	Ossetian
105	Northern Irelander
105	North Irish
105	Orangeman
105	Ulsterman
106	Norwegian
106	Jan Meyen Islander
106	Svalbard Islander
407	5 II I
107 107	Polish
	Gorale Pole
107 108	Kashubian
108	Kasiiubiaii
109	Portuguese
109	Lusitanian
109	Luso
110	Azores Islander
111	Madeiran

112	Roma
112	Boyash
112	Cale
112	Churara
112	Gitanos
112	Gypsy
112	Kalderash
112	Luri
112	Machwaya
112	Manouche
112	Romani
112	Romanichal
112	Senti
112	Xoraxaya
113	Romanian
113	Transylvanian
114	Vlach
114	Wallachian
115	Scandinavian
115	Fenno-Scandinavian
116	Nordic
117	Viking
118	Scotch Irish
119	Scottish
119	Orkney Islander
119	Pict
119	Scot
119	Scotch
119	Scots
119	Scottie
119	Shetland Islander
120	Serbian
121	Siberian
122	Slavic

122	Lusatian
122	Slav
123	Slavonian
124	Sorb
124	Wend
125	Slovakian
125	Slovak
126	Slovenian
126	Slovenski
126	Slovene
126	Windish
127	Soviet Union
128	Swedish
128	Aland Islander
128	Swede
129	Swiss
129	Romansh
129	Suisse Romande
130	Suisse
131	Switzer
132	Russian
132	Nivkh
133	Tatar
133	Crimean Tatar
133	Kazan Tatar
133	Nogay Tatar
133	Polish Tatar
133	Volga Tatar
134	Turkish
134	Hatay
134	Turk
135	Ukrainian

135	Boyko
135	Husel
136	Lemko
137	Volga
137	Black German
137	Black Sea German
137	Volga German
137	Volhynian German
138	German From Russia
139	Welsh
139	Cymric
139	Welch
140	Western European
140	Other Western European
141	Yugoslavian
141	Yugoslav
142 101 105	MAIDDLE FACT AND MODELL AFRICA
142-181, 195	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
142-181, 195 142	-
	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA Middle East or North African (Checkbox)
	-
142	Middle East or North African (Checkbox)
142	Middle East or North African (Checkbox)
142 143 144	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox) Egyptian (Checkbox)
142 143	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox)
142 143 144 145	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox) Egyptian (Checkbox) Iranian (Checkbox)
142 143 144	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox) Egyptian (Checkbox)
142 143 144 145	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox) Egyptian (Checkbox) Iranian (Checkbox) Lebanese (Checkbox)
142 143 144 145 146	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox) Egyptian (Checkbox) Iranian (Checkbox)
142 143 144 145 146	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox) Egyptian (Checkbox) Iranian (Checkbox) Lebanese (Checkbox)
142 143 144 145 146	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox) Egyptian (Checkbox) Iranian (Checkbox) Lebanese (Checkbox) Moroccan (Checkbox)
142 143 144 145 146	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox) Egyptian (Checkbox) Iranian (Checkbox) Lebanese (Checkbox) Moroccan (Checkbox)
142 143 144 145 146 147 148	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox) Egyptian (Checkbox) Iranian (Checkbox) Lebanese (Checkbox) Moroccan (Checkbox) Syrian (Checkbox)
142 143 144 145 146 147	Middle East or North African (Checkbox) Algerian (Checkbox) Egyptian (Checkbox) Iranian (Checkbox) Lebanese (Checkbox) Moroccan (Checkbox) Syrian (Checkbox)

150	Arabian
150	Arabic
151	Assyrian
152	Bahraini
153	Bedouin
154	Berber
154	Amazigh
154	Kabyle
154	Tuareg
155	Chaldean
155	Chaldo
156	Egyptian
157	Copt
158	Emirati
158	United Arab Emirates
159	Iranian
159	Persian
160	Iraqi
161	Israeli
162	Jordanian
163	Kurdish
163	Kurd
164	Kuwaiti
165	Lebanese
165	Phoenician
166	Libyan

167	Middle Eastern
168	Moroccan
168	Moor
169	North African
170	Omani
170	Kuria Muria Islander
171	Other Arab
172	Other Middle Eastern
172	Jerusalem
172	Near Easterner
195	Druze
173	Other North African
173	Maghreb
174	Palestinian
175	Qatari
176	Saudi Arabian
176	Saudi
177	Syriac
177	Aramean
177	Suryoyo
178	Syrian
178	Latakian
179	Tunisian
180	Western Saharan
180	Sahrawi
181	Yemeni

181 Yemenite **182-185 NORTH AMERICA** 182 Cajun 183 Canadian French Canadian 184 185 **Pensylvanian German** 185 Amish 185 Mennonite 185 Pennsylvania Dutch <u> 186-194</u> **OTHER WHITE RESPONSES** 186 Afrikaner 186 Boer 187 Australian 188 Caucasian Greenlander 189 190 **New Zealander** 191-194 **Other White Responses** 191 Other White 192 Anglo 192 Anglosaxon 193 Appalachian 194 Not Used (195)(see Druze under Other Middle Eastern)

Not Used

HISPANIC OR LATINO

196-199

200-299

200	Hispanic (Checkbox)
201	Mexican (Detailed Checkbox)
202	Puerto Rican (Detailed Checkbox)
203	Cuban (Detailed Checkbox)
204	Salvadoran (Detailed Checkbox)
205	Dominican (Detailed Checkbox)
206	Colombian (Detailed Checkbox)
207	Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (Detailed Checkbox)
208	No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (Detailed Checkbox)
209	Not Used
<u>210-219</u>	MEXICAN
210	Mexican
210 210	Mexican Mex
210	Mex
210 210	Mex Mexicana
210 210 210	Mex Mexicana Mexicano
210 210 210 211	Mex Mexicana Mexicano Mexican American
210 210 210 211 211	Mexicana Mexicano Mexican American American Chicano
210 210 210 211 211 211	Mexicana Mexicano Mexican American American Chicano American Mexican
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211	Mexico American
212	Not used
213	Chicano
213	Chicana
214	La Raza
215	Mexican Geography
215	Aguascalientes
215	Baja California
215	Campeche
215	Chiapas
215	Chihuahua
215	Coahuila
215	Colima
215	Distrito Federal
215	Durango
215	Guanajuato
215	Guerrero
215	Hidalgo
215	Jalisco
215	Matamoros
215	Mexico
215	Michoacan
215	Morelos
215	Nayarit
215	Nayvarit
215	Nuevo Leon
215	Oaxaca
215	Puebla
215	Queretaro
215	Quintana Roo
215	San Luis Potosi
215	Sinaloa
215	Sonora
215	Tabasco
215	Tamaulipas
215	Tlaxcala
215	Tlaxkala
215	Veracruz
215	Yucatan
215	Zacateco
215	Zacatecas

216-219	Not Used
220-228	CENTRAL AMERICAN
220	Costa Rican
220	Costa Rica
220	Costarrican
220	Costarricense
220	Costarriquena
220	Costarriqueno
220	Costarriqueno
220	Nicoya
221	Guatemalan
221	Chapin
221	Chapina
221	Guatemala
221	Guatemalteca
221	Guatemalteco
221	Zacapa
222	Honduran
222	Bay Islands
222	Honduras
222	Hondurena
222	Hondureno
223	Nicaraguan
223	Managua
223	Nicaragua
223	Nicaraguena
223	Nicaragueno
223	Nicaraguense
224	Panamanian
224	Panama
224	Panamena
224	Panameno
225	Salvadoran
225	El Salvador
225	El Salvadorean
225	El Salvadorian
225	Salvador

225	Salvadorean
225	Salvadorena
225	Salvadoreno
225	Salvadorian
225	San Salvador
226	Central American
226	America Central
226	Central America
226	Centroamericana
226	Centroamericano
227	Not Used
228	Canal Zone
228	Zonian
229	Not Used
230-240	SOUTH AMERICAN
230	Argentinean
230	Argentina
230	Argentine
230	Argentinian
230	Argentino
231	Bolivian
231	Bolivia
231	Boliviana
231	Boliviano
232	Chilean
232	Arauca
232	Arauco
232	Chile
232	Chilena
232	Chileno
233	Not Used
234	Colombian
234	Antiochio
234	Bogota
234	Colombia
	Colonibia
234	Colombiana
234234	
_	Colombiana

235	Ecuadorian
235	Ecuador
235	Ecuadoran
235	Fcuatoriana
235	Ecuatoriano
	Galapagos Islander
235	
235	Guayaquil
236	Paraguayan
236	Paraguay
236	Paraguaya
236	Paraguayana
236	Paraguayano
236	Paraguayo
237	Peruvian
237	Peru
237	Peruana
237	Peruano
238	Uruguayan
238	Montevideo
238	Uruguay
238	Uruguaya
238	Uruguayo
239	Venezuelan
239	Caracas
239	Venezolana
239	Venezolano
239	Venezuela
240	South American
240	America Del Sur
240	South America
240	Sudamerica
240	Sudamericana
240	Sudamericano
241-246	CARIBBEAN
241	Caribbean Hispanic
241	Caribeno
	Caribena
241	

242	Caribbean Indian
242	Carib
242	Taino
242	Other Caribbean Indian
243	Cuban
243	Cuba
243	Cubana
243	Cubano
243	Guajira
243	Guajira
243	Guajiro
243	Guantanamo
244	Dominican
244	D R
244	Dom
244	Dominican Republic
244	Dominicana
244	Dominicano
244	DR
244	Espanola Island
244	Hispaniola
244	Republica Dominicana
244	Santo Domingo
245	Puerto Rican
245	Boricua
245	Borinquena
245	Borinqueno
245	Guayama
245	Mayaguez
245	New York Puerto Rican
245	PR
245	Puerto Rico
245	Puertorriquena
245	Puertorriqueno
246	Not Used
247-259	EUROPEAN (SPANIARD)
247	Spaniard
247	Espana

247	
	Espano
247	Espanol
247	Espanola
247	Iberan
247	Iberian
	Ibero
247	
247	Navarra
247	Spain
248	Andalusian
248	Malaga
249	Asturian
250	Castillian
250	Castellana
250	Castellano
250	Castile
250	Castilian
251	Catalan
251	Catalana
251	Catalonia
251	Catalonian
231	Cataloman
252	Dalaasia Jalassalas
	Balearic Islander
252	
_	Majorca
252	Majorca Majorcan
252 252	Majorca Majorcan Mallorca
252 252 252	Majorca Majorcan Mallorca Mallorcan
252 252 252 252	Majorca Majorcan Mallorca Mallorcan Mallorquin
252 252 252 252 252	Majorca Majorcan Mallorca Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina
252 252 252 252	Majorca Majorcan Mallorca Mallorcan Mallorquin
252 252 252 252 252 252 252	Majorca Majorcan Mallorca Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan
252 252 252 252 252 252 253	Majorca Majorcan Mallorca Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan
252 252 252 252 252 252 252 253	Majorca Majorcan Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan Gallego Galicia
252 252 252 252 252 252 253 253	Majorca Majorcan Mallorca Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan Gallego Galicia Galician
252 252 252 252 252 252 252 253	Majorca Majorcan Mallorca Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan Gallego Galicia
252 252 252 252 252 252 253 253 253 253	Majorca Majorcan Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan Gallego Galicia Galician Gallega
252 252 252 252 252 252 253 253 253 253	Majorca Majorcan Mallorcan Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan Gallego Galicia Galician Gallega
252 252 252 252 252 252 253 253 253 253	Majorca Majorcan Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan Gallego Galicia Galician Gallega VALENCIAN Valenciana
252 252 252 252 252 252 253 253 253 253	Majorca Majorcan Mallorcan Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan Gallego Galicia Galician Gallega
252 252 252 252 252 252 253 253 253 253	Majorca Majorcan Mallorcan Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan Gallego Galicia Galician Gallega VALENCIAN Valenciana Valenciano
252 252 252 252 252 252 253 253 253 253	Majorca Majorcan Mallorcan Mallorquin Mallorquina Minorcan Gallego Galicia Galician Gallega VALENCIAN Valenciana

255	Canario
255	Canary Islander
256	SPANISH BASQUE
256	Basque Spanish
256	Vasca
256	Vasco
257-259	Not Used
260-261	AFRO DESCENDENT
260	Afro Latino
260	African Latina
260	African Latino
260	Africano Latino
260	Afrolatino
260	Latina Africana
260	Latinegra
260	Latinegro
260	Latino Africano
261	Garifuna
261	Garifunas
252.252	
262-269	Not Used
270 204	OTHER CRANICH / HICRANIC
270-284	OTHER SPANISH/HISPANIC
270	
	Latin American
_, _	Latin American America Latina
270	America Latina
270 270	America Latina Latinoamericana
270	America Latina
270 270	America Latina Latinoamericana
270 270 270	America Latina Latinoamericana Latinoamericano
270 270 270	America Latina Latinoamericana Latinoamericano
270 270 270 270	America Latina Latinoamericana Latinoamericano Latin
270 270 270 270 271	America Latina Latinoamericana Latinoamericano Latin Latino
270 270 270 270 271	America Latina Latinoamericana Latinoamericano Latin Latino
270 270 270 270 271 272 272	America Latina Latinoamericana Latinoamericano Latin Latino Latino Latina
270 270 270 271 272 272 273	America Latina Latinoamericana Latinoamericano Latin Latino Latino Latina Hispanic
270 270 270 271 272 272 273	America Latina Latinoamericana Latinoamericano Latin Latino Latina Hispanic Ispano
270 270 270 271 271 272 272 273 273 273 273 273	America Latina Latinoamericana Latinoamericano Latin Latino Latina Hispanic Ispano Espanic
270 270 270 271 272 272 273 273 273 273	America Latina Latinoamericana Latinoamericano Latin Latino Latino Latina Hispanic Ispano Espanic Hispana

274	Spanish
274	Espanish
274	Span
274	Spano
	•
275	Californio
276	Tejano
276	Tejana
277	Nuevo Mexicano
277	Nueva Mexicana
278	Spanish American
270 200	Not Head
279-280	Not Used
281	Mestizo
281	Mestiza
201	WCStlZd
282-284	Other Hispanic, Not Elsewhere Classified
282	Other Hispanic
282	Antioquiano
282	Cholo
282	Criolla
282	Criollo
282	Islena
282	Isleno
283	Jabao
284	Trigueno
285	Hispanic Afro-Latino (Edit-generated)
286-299	Not Used
200 200	
<u>300-399</u>	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN
300	Black or African American (Checkbox)
300	DIACK OF AFFICAL AFFICAL (CHECKBOX)
301	African American (Detailed Checkbox)
301	Amenican (Detailed Checkbox)
302	Ethiopian (Detailed Checkbox)
-	- p - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

303	Haitian (Detailed Checkbox)
304	Jamaican (Detailed Checkbox)
305	Nigerian (Detailed Checkbox)
306	Somali (Detailed Checkbox)
307	Black Afro-Latino (Edit-generated)
308-310	Not Used
311-319	MAJOR U.S. TERMS
311	African American
312	Afro-American
312	Afro
313	Black
314	Negro
315	Nigritian
315	Nigician
315	Nigiritia
315	Nigritic
316	Black ethnic group, not elsewhere classified
316	Colored
316	Fulasha (Black Jews)
316	Geechee
316	Gullah
316	Rasta
316	Rastafarian
316	Bilalian
317-319	Not Used
320-379	NATIONALITIES/REGIONAL TERMS - SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
320	African
320	Africa
320	East African

320	Eastern African
320	East Africa
320	West African
320	West Africa
320	Western African
321	Angolan
321	Angola
321	Cabinda
322	Motswana (Botswana)
322	Batswana
322	Bechuana
322	Bechuanaland
322	Botswanaland
322	Tswana
322	Tswanna
322	Setswana
322	Botswana
323	Beninese (formerly Dahomey)
323	Beninois
323	Benin
323	Dahoman
323	Dahomean
323	Dahomeyan
323	Fon
324	Burkinabe (Burkina Faso; formerly the Republic of Upper Volta)
324	Burkina
324	Burkina Faso
324	Burkinabe
324	Mossi
324	Upper Volta
324	Volta
325	Burundian
325	Burundi
325	Urundi
326	Central African (Central African Republic)
326	Ubangi Shari
326	Central African Republic
327	Chadian

327	Chad
327	Sara
328	Congolese (Democratic Republic of the Congo [formerly Zaire])
328	Belgian Congo
328	Middle Congo
328	Congolese
328	Congo
328	Kinshasa
328	Zaire
328	DR Congo
328	DRC
328	DROC
328	East Congo
329	Ivoirian
329	Ivorian
329	Cote d'Ivorien (Ivory Coast)
329	Ivory Coast
330	Equatorial Guinean
330	Annobon Islander
330	Bioko Islander
330	Corsico Islander
330	Elobeis Islander
330	Fernando Po Islander
330	Rio Muni
331	Eritrean
331	Eritrea
332	Ethiopian
332	Abyssinia
332	Abyssinian
332	Amhara
332	Amharic
332	Ethiopia
332	Habesma
332	Oromo
222	Cahanasa
333	Gabonese
333	Gabon
333	Gaboon
333	Gabun

334	Gambian
334	Gambia
334	Jola
335	Ghanaian
335	Akan
335	Ashanti
335	Fanti
335	Ghana
335	Ghanese
335	Gold Coast
335	Twi
336	Guinean
336	Guinea
330	Guinea
337	Bisseau-Guinean
337	Guinea Bissau
337	Guinea-Bissaun
337	Guinean Criolo
337	Upper Guinean Crioulo
337	Papel
220	W
338	Kenyan
338	Kenya
338 338	Kenya Kikuyu
338 338 338	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii
338 338	Kenya Kikuyu
338 338 338	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii
338 338 338 338	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai
338 338 338 338 339	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian
338 338 338 338 339	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian Kpelle
338 338 338 338 339 339 339 339	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian Kpelle Americo-Liberian Liberia
338 338 338 338 339 339 339 339	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian Kpelle Americo-Liberian Liberia Malagasy
338 338 338 338 339 339 339 339 340	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian Kpelle Americo-Liberian Liberia Malagasy Madagasy
338 338 338 338 339 339 339 340 340	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian Kpelle Americo-Liberian Liberia Malagasy Madagasy Madagascan
338 338 338 338 339 339 339 339 340	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian Kpelle Americo-Liberian Liberia Malagasy Madagasy
338 338 338 338 339 339 339 340 340	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian Kpelle Americo-Liberian Liberia Malagasy Madagasy Madagascan
338 338 338 338 339 339 339 340 340 340	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian Kpelle Americo-Liberian Liberia Malagasy Madagasy Madagascan Madagascar
338 338 338 338 339 339 339 340 340 340 341	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian Kpelle Americo-Liberian Liberia Malagasy Madagasy Madagascan Madagascar Malawian Malawi
338 338 338 338 339 339 339 340 340 340 340	Kenya Kikuyu Kisii Masai Liberian Kpelle Americo-Liberian Liberia Malagasy Madagasy Madagascan Madagascar Malawian

343	Mozambican
343	Mozambique
344	Namibian
345	Nigerien (Niger)
345	Niger
346	Nigerian (Nigeria)
346	Edo
346	Anang
346	Annang
346	Bini
346	Birom
346	Bwatiye
346	Efik
346	Esan
346	Etsako
346	Gira
346	Haoussa
346	Hausa
346	Holma
346	Hona
346	Ibibio
346	Itsekiri
346	Poll
346	Kona
346	Lama
346	Nigeria
346	Nupe
346	Pai
346	Ron
346	Tiv
346	Tur
346	Urhobo
347	Yoruba
348	Igbo
348	Ibo
349	Rwandan
349	Rwanda
350	Senegalese
350	Dakar
350	Senegal
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350	Diola
350	Ouolof
350	Wolof
350	Serer
350	Serere
351	Sierra Leonean
351	Sierra Leone
351	Krio
351	Temme
351	Temne
351	Saro
352	Somali
352	Somalian
352	Somali Republic
352	Somalia
353	South African
353	Natalian
353	Natal
353	North Sotho
353	Orange Free State
353	Pretoria
353	Republic of South Africa
353	Transkei
353	Transvaal
353	Union of South Africa
353	Xhosa
353	South Africa
353	Zulu
354	South Sudanese
354	South Sudan
354	Dinka
354	Nuer
355	Swazi
355	Swaziland
356	Togolese
356	Togoland
356	Togolander
	J
357	Ugandan
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357	Acholi
357	Baganda
357	Lugbara
357	Uganda
358	Tanzanian
358	Tanganyika
358	Tanganyikan
358	Zanzibar Islander
358	Tanzania
359	Zambian
359	Zambia
359	Bemba
360	Zimbabwean
360	Shona
360	Rhodesia
360	Rhodesian
360	Southern Rhodesian
360	Zimbabwe
264 262	
301-302	Other Sub-Saharan African (Generic/Multiple Country Terms)
361-362 361	Other Sub-Saharan African (Generic/Multiple Country Terms) Bambara
361	Bambara
361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa
361 361 361	Bambara Bantu
361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji
361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe
361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite
361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang
361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala Mada Mande
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala Mada
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala Mada Mande Manjack Malinke
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala Mada Mande Mande Manjack Malinke Mandinga
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala Mada Mande Manjack Malinke
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala Mada Mande Mande Manjack Malinke Mandinga Mandingo
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala Mada Mande Manjack Malinke Mandinga Mandinga Mandingo Mandinka Ndebele
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala Mada Mande Manjack Malinke Mandinga Mandingo Mandinka
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala Mada Mande Mande Manjack Malinke Mandinga Mandinga Mandingo Mandinka Ndebele Ngoni
361 361 361 361 361 361 361 361	Bambara Bantu Bassa Burji Cushite Ewe Fang Hutu Kushite Lala Mada Mande Manjack Malinke Mandinga Mandingo Mandingo Mandinka Ndebele Ngoni Nilotic

361	Sotho
361	Watusi
361	Congolese (Republic of Congo)
361	Congo Brazzaville
361	Mosotho (Lesotho)
361	Basotho
361	Basuto
361	Basutoland
361	Lesothoan
361	Lesotho
361	Djiboutian
361	Afars and Issas
361	Jibuti
361	Djibouti
361	Seychelloi
361	Seychelles
361	Sao Tomean
361	Sao Tome
362	Fulani
362	Fula
362	Fulbe
362	Peuhl
362	Peul
362	Pulaar
362	Pulani
363	Cameroonian
363	Bamileke
363	Cameroon
363	Cameroun
363	Fako
363	Cameroon Highlanders
364-379	Not Used
<u>380-396</u>	NATIONALITIES/REGIONAL TERMS - THE CARIBBEAN
380	Antiguan and Barbudan
380	Antigua
380	Barbuda
381	Bahamian
381	Eleutheran
381	Nassau
381	Bahamas

382	Barbadian
382	Barbados
382	Bajan (collequial for Barbadian)
383	Dominica Islander
383	Dominica
204	Cuanadian
384 384	Grenadian Grenada
384	Grenada Islander
384	Grenada islander
385	Haitian
385	Haiti
386	Jamaican
386	Jamaica
387	Kittian and Nevisian
387	Kittian
387	Nevisian
367	Nevisian
388	St. Lucian
388	St. Lucia
388	St. Lucian Islander
200	Trinidadian and Tabasanian
389	Trinidadian and Tobagonian
389	Tobago Trinidad
389	Trinidadian
389	Trinidadian
389	
389	Tobagonian
390	Vincent-Grenadine Islander
390	Vincentian
201	Viusia Islandan
391	Virgin Islander
391	U.S. Virgin Islander
391	St. John Islander
392	St. Thomas Islander
393	St. Croix Islander
393	Crucian
393	Cruzan
394	British Virgin Islander
394	British VI

395	West Indian (West Indies)	
395	Dutch West Indian	
395	British West Indian	
395	French West Indian	
396	Other Caribbean	
396	Lesser Antilles	
396	Martinique	
396	Martinican	
396	Montserratian	
396	Montserrat Islander	
396	Curacaoan	
396	Curacao	
396	Turks and Caicos Islander	
396	Grand Turk	
396	Turks and Caicos	
396	Anguillan	
396	Anguilla	
397-399	Not Used	
400 400	ACIANI	
<u>400-499</u>	<u>ASIAN</u>	
400-499	Asian (Checkbox)	
400	Asian (Checkbox)	
400 401	Asian (Checkbox) Chinese (Detailed Checkbox)	
400 401 402	Asian (Checkbox) Chinese (Detailed Checkbox) Filipino (Detailed Checkbox)	
400 401 402 403	Asian (Checkbox) Chinese (Detailed Checkbox) Filipino (Detailed Checkbox) Asian Indian (Detailed Checkbox)	
400 401 402 403 404	Asian (Checkbox) Chinese (Detailed Checkbox) Filipino (Detailed Checkbox) Asian Indian (Detailed Checkbox) Vietnamese (Detailed Checkbox)	
400 401 402 403 404 405	Asian (Checkbox) Chinese (Detailed Checkbox) Filipino (Detailed Checkbox) Asian Indian (Detailed Checkbox) Vietnamese (Detailed Checkbox) Korean (Detailed Checkbox)	
400 401 402 403 404 405 406	Asian (Checkbox) Chinese (Detailed Checkbox) Filipino (Detailed Checkbox) Asian Indian (Detailed Checkbox) Vietnamese (Detailed Checkbox) Korean (Detailed Checkbox) Japanese (Detailed Checkbox)	
400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407	Asian (Checkbox) Chinese (Detailed Checkbox) Filipino (Detailed Checkbox) Asian Indian (Detailed Checkbox) Vietnamese (Detailed Checkbox) Korean (Detailed Checkbox) Japanese (Detailed Checkbox) Other Asian (Detailed Checkbox)	

410	Central Asian
411	Kazakh
412	Kyrgyz
413	Tajik
414	Turkmen
415	Uzbek
415	Karakalpak
416-425, 468-469	EAST ASIAN
469	East Asian
416	Chinese
416	Cantonese
416	Fuzhou
417	Hakka
417	Hunan
417	Mandarin
417	Shanghai
417	Teochew
417	Uyghur
418	Han
419	Hong Kong
420	Macanese
420	Macau
468	Hmong
421	Japanese
421	lwo Jiman
422	Okinawan
423	Korean
424	Mongolian
425	Taiwanese
426-436	SOUTH ASIAN

426	South Asian
427	Afghan
427	Hazara
428	Asian Indian
428	Bihari
428	East Indian
428	Goan
428	Gujarati
428	Hindi
428	Hindustani
428	Ravidassia
428	Singh
428	Telugu
429	Bangladeshi
430	Bengali
430	Kashmiri
430	Punjabi
431	Bhutanese
431 432	Bhutanese Maldivian
432	Maldivian
432	Maldivian Nepalese
432 433 434	Maldivian Nepalese Pakistani
432 433 434 435	Maldivian Nepalese Pakistani Sindhi
432 433 434 435 436	Maldivian Nepalese Pakistani Sindhi Sri Lankan
432 433 434 435 436 436	Maldivian Nepalese Pakistani Sindhi Sri Lankan Ceylonese
432 433 434 435 436 436 436	Maldivian Nepalese Pakistani Sindhi Sri Lankan Ceylonese Sinhalese
432 433 434 435 436 436 436 436	Maldivian Nepalese Pakistani Sindhi Sri Lankan Ceylonese Sinhalese Tamil
432 433 434 435 436 436 436 436 436 437-449	Maldivian Nepalese Pakistani Sindhi Sri Lankan Ceylonese Sinhalese Tamil

439	Burmese
439	Arakanese
439	Chin
439	Karen
439	Kayah
439	Myanmar
439	Rakhine State
439	Shan
439	
439	Sizang Zomi
459	201111
440	Cambodian
440	Bunong
	Ö
441	Filipino
441	Ilocano
441	Tagalog
441	Visayan
442	Indonesian
442	Balinese
442	Javanese
443	Laotian
443	Khmu
443	Lao
444	Malaysian
445	Mien
445	lu Mien
1.15	ia iviicii
446	Singaporean
447	Thai
448	Vietnamese
448	Champa
448	Jarai
448	Khmer Krom
448	Saigon
449	Montagnard
450 465	OTHER 45:
<u>450-467</u>	OTHER ASIAN

<u>500-599, A01-</u> <u>Z99</u>	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE
470-499	Not Used
(469)	(see East Asian under East Asian)
(468)	(see Hmong under East Asian)
467	Urdu
466	Tibetan
465	Tai Dam
464	Sikh
463	Pashtun
462	Pamiri
461	Mizo
460	Malay
459	Lahu
458	Kuki
457	Khmer
456	Kalmyk
455	Indo-Chinese
454	Cham
453	Buryat
452	Bukharian
451	Asiatic
450	Other Asian

American Indian or Alaska Native (Checkbox) 500 American Indian (Detailed Checkbox) 501 Alaska Native (Detailed Checkbox) 502 **Central or South American Indian (Detailed Checkbox)** 503 **Not Used** 504-599 **AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES** A01-M43, T01-Z99 Abenaki (A01-A04) Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi A01 Koasek (Cowasuck) Traditional Band of the Sovereign Abenaki Nation A02 Algonquian (A05-A08) A05 Algonquian Apache (A09-A23) Apache A09 Fort Sill Apache (Chiricahua) A11 Jicarilla Apache Nation A12 Lipan Apache A13 Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico A14 Apache Tribe of Oklahoma A15 Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona A16 A17 San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona A18 Arapaho (A24-A33) A24 Arapaho Northern Arapaho A25 Southern Arapaho A26 Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming A27 Assiniboine (A34-A37) Assiniboine A34 Assiniboine Sioux (A38-A44) **Assiniboine Sioux** A38 Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation A39 Fort Peck Assiniboine A40

A41	Fort Peck Sioux
	Blackfeet (A45-A50)
A45	Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana
	Brotherton (A51-A52)
A51	Brotherton
	Burt Lake (A53-A55)
A53	Burt Lake Chippewa
A54	Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
A55	Burt Lake Ottawa
	Caddo (A56-A60)
A56	Caddo
A57	Caddo Nation of Oklahoma
A58	Caddo Adais Indians
	Cahuilla (A61-A74)
A61	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
A62	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
A63	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
A64	Cahuilla
A65	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
A66	Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
A67	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
A68	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
A69	Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla
	California Tribes (A75-B03)
A75	Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria
A76	Chimariko
A79	Kawaiisu
A80	Kern River Paiute Council
A81	Mattole
A82	Red Wood
A83	Santa Rosa Indian Community
A84	Takelma
A85	Wappo
A86	Yana
A87	Yuki
A88	Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria
A89	California Valley Miwok Tribe
A90	Redding Rancheria, California
A92	Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria

	Catawba (B04-B06)
B04	Catawba Indian Nation
	Cayuse (B07-B10)
B07	Cayuse
	Chehalis (B11-B13)
B11	Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington
	Chemakuan (B14-B18)
B14	Chemakuan
B15	Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Reservation, Washington
B16	Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Washington
	Chemehuevi (B19-B20)
B19	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
	Cherokee (B21-B39)
B21	Cherokee
B22	Cherokee Alabama
B23	Cherokee Tribe of Northeast Alabama
B24	Cher-O-Creek Intratribal Indians
B25	Eastern Band of Cherokees
B26	Echota Cherokee Tribe of Alabama
B27	Georgia Eastern Cherokee
B28	Northern Cherokee Nation of Missouri and Arkansas
B29	Tuscola
B30	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee
B31	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (Western Cherokee)
B32	Southeastern Cherokee Council
B33	Sac River Band of the Chickamauga-Cherokee
B34	White River Band of the Chickamauga-Cherokee
B35	Four Winds Cherokee
B36	Cherokee of Georgia
	Piedmont American Indian Association-Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation SC (PAIA
B37	
B38	United Cherokee Ani-Yun-Wiya Nation
B39	Cherokee Bear Clan of South Carolina
	Cheyenne (B40-B45)
B40	Cheyenne
	Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Montana
B41	
B42	Southern Cheyenne

	Cheyenne-Arapaho (B46-B48)
B46	Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma
	Chickahominy (B49-B52)
B49	Chickahominy Indian Tribe
B50	Chickahominy Eastern Band
	Chickasaw (B53-B56)
B53	Chickasaw Nation
B54	Chaloklowa Chickasaw
	China sh (DEZ DCC)
	Chinook (B57-B66)
B57	Chinook
B58	Clatsop
B59	Columbia River Chinook
B60	Kathlamet
B61	Upper Chinook
B62	Wakiakum Chinook
B63	Willapa Chinook Wishram
B64	Wishram
	Chippewa (B67-C01)
B67	Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe
B68	Bay Mills Indian Community
B69	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa
B71	Chippewa
B72	Fond du Lac
B73	Grand Portage
B74	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
B75	Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
B76	Lac Court Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
B77	Lac du Flambeau
B78	Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
B79	Lake Superior Chippewa
B80	Leech Lake
B81	Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana
B82	Mille Lacs
B83	Minnesota Chippewa
B85	Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
B86	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
B87	Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
B88	St. Croix Chippewa
B89	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
B90	Sokaogon Chippewa Community

	Turtle Manustain Dand of Chinasus Indiana of North Dalasta
B91	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota White Earth
B92 B93	Swan Creek Black River Confederate Tribe
D33	Swarr Greek Black Hiver Confederate Tribe
	Chippewa Cree (C02-C04)
C02	Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation
	Chitimacha (C05-C07)
C05	Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
C06	Pointe Au-Chien Indian Tribe
	Choctaw (C08-C16)
C08	Choctaw
C09	Clifton Choctaw
C10	Jena Band of Choctaw
C11	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
C12	MOWA Band of Choctaw Indians
C13	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
	Chartery Avecha (C17 C10)
647	Choctaw Apacha Community of Eharh
C17	Choctaw-Apache Community of Ebarb
	Chumash (C20-C24)
C20	Chumash
C21	Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians
C22	San Luis Rey Mission Indian
	Clear Lake (C25)
C25	Clear Lake
02 5	
	Coeur D'Alene (C26-C28)
C26	Coeur D'Alene (C26-C28) Coeur D'Alene Tribe
C26	Coeur D'Alene Tribe
	Coeur D'Alene Tribe Coharie (C29-C31)
C26 C29	Coeur D'Alene Tribe
	Coeur D'Alene Tribe Coharie (C29-C31)
	Coeur D'Alene Tribe Coharie (C29-C31) Coharie Indian Tribe
C29	Coeur D'Alene Tribe Coharie (C29-C31) Coharie Indian Tribe Colorado River Indian (C32-C34) Colorado River Indian Tribes
C29 C32	Coeur D'Alene Tribe Coharie (C29-C31) Coharie Indian Tribe Colorado River Indian (C32-C34) Colorado River Indian Tribes Colville (C35-C38)
C29	Coeur D'Alene Tribe Coharie (C29-C31) Coharie Indian Tribe Colorado River Indian (C32-C34) Colorado River Indian Tribes
C29 C32	Coeur D'Alene Tribe Coharie (C29-C31) Coharie Indian Tribe Colorado River Indian (C32-C34) Colorado River Indian Tribes Colville (C35-C38)
C29 C32	Coeur D'Alene Tribe Coharie (C29-C31) Coharie Indian Tribe Colorado River Indian (C32-C34) Colorado River Indian Tribes Colville (C35-C38) Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

	Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw (C44-C45)
C44	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians
	Coos (C46)
C46	Coos
	Coquille (C47-C48)
C47	Coquille Indian Tribe
	Costanoan (C49-C51)
C49	Costanoan
	Coushatta (C52-C55)
C52	Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
C53	Coushatta
	Cowlitz (C56-C58)
C56	Cowlitz Indian Tribe
	Cree (C59-C63)
C59	Cree
	Creek (C64-C80)
C64	Alabama Creek
C65	Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town
C66	Muscogee (Creek) Nation
C67	Eastern Creek
C68	Eastern Muscogee
C69	Kialegee Tribal Town
C70	Lower Muscogee Creek Tama Tribal Town
C71	MaChis Lower Creek Indian Tribe
C72	Poarch Band of Creek Indians
C73	Principal Creek Indian Nation
C74	Lower Creek Muscogee Tribe East, Star Clan
C75	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
C76	Tuckabachee
	Croatan (C81-C82)
C81	Croatan
5 51	
	Crow (C83-C86)
C83	Crow Tribe of Montana
	Cumberland (C87-C88)
C87	Cumberland County Association for Indian People
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	Cupeno (C89-C92)
C89	Agua Caliente
C90	Cupeno
	Delaware (C93-D04)
C93	Delaware (Lenni-Lenape)
C94	Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma
C96	Munsee
C97	Delaware Nation
C98	Ramapough Lenape Nation (Ramapough Mountain)
C99	New Jersey Sand Hill Band of Indians, Inc
D01	Allegheny Lenape
	Diegueno (Kumeyaay) (D05-D19)
DOF	Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band
D05	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
D06	Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
D07	Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
D08 D09	Diegueno (Kumeyaay)
	La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
D10 D11	Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
D12	Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
D12	San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
D13	lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
D14 D15	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
D16	Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band
D10	Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation
D17	maja bana on bregareno mission maians on the maja ana cosmit neservation
D18	Jamul Indian Village
	Eastern Tribes (D20-D41)
D20	Attacapa
D21	Biloxi
D22	Georgetown
D23	Moor Indian
D24	Nansemond Indian Tribe
D25	Natchez Indian Tribe of South Carolina (Kusso-Natchez; Edisto)
D26	Nausu Waiwash
D28	Golden Hill Paugussett
D29	Pocomoke Acohonock
D30	Southeastern Indians
D31	Susquehanock
D32	Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw Confederation
D33	Tunica Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana

D34	Waccamaw Siouan Indian Tribe
D35	Beaver Creek Indians
D36	Wicomico
D37	Meherrin Indian Tribe
D38	Santee Indian Organization
D39	Santee Indian Nation of South Carolina
D40	Pee Dee Indian Tribe of South Carolina
D41	Pee Dee Indian Nation of Upper South Carolina
	Esselen (D42-D43)
D42	Esselen
	Fort Belknap (D44)
D44	Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation
	Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota (D45-D48)
D45	Three Affiliated Tribes of Ft. Berthold Reservation, North Dakota
D46	Mandan
D47	Hidatsa
D48	Arikara (Sahnish)
	Fort McDowell (D49-D50)
D49	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
	Fort Hall (D51-D54)
D51	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation
D52	Lemhi-Shoshone
D53	Bannock
	Gabrieleno (D55)
D55	Gabrieleno
	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (D56-D56)
D56	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
	Grand Ronde (D57-D57)
D57	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
	Guilford (D58-D59)
D58	Guilford Native American Association
	Gros Ventres (D60-D63)
D60	Atsina
D61	Gros Ventres

	Haliwa-Saponi (D64-D67)
D64	Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe
501	
	Ho-Chunk Nation (D68-D69)
D68	Ho-Chunk Nation
D00	
	Hoopa (D70-D73)
D70	Hoopa Valley Tribe
D71	Trinity
D71	Whilkut
D72	vviiiikae
	Hopi (D74-D75)
D74	Hopi Tribe of Arizona
D75	Arizona Tewa
D/3	7 TEORIG TEWA
	Hoopa Extension (D76-D77)
D76	Hoopa Extension
2,0	•
	Houma (D78-D86)
D78	United Houma Nation
270	
	Iowa (D87-D90)
D87	lowa
D88	Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
D89	Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
200	
	Sappony (Indians of Person County) (D91-D92)
D91	Sappony
	Iroquois (D93-E09)
D93	Cayuga Nation
D94	Iroquois
D95	Mohawk
D96	Oneida
D97	Onondaga Nation
D98	Seneca
D99	Seneca Nation
E01	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
E02	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians
E03	Tuscarora Nation
E04	Wyandotte Nation, Oklahoma
E05	Oneida Nation of New York
203	C.O.S. Marion of them fork
	Juaneno (Acjachemem) (E10-E12)
E10	Juaneno (Acjachemem)
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	Kalispel (E13-E16)
E13	Kalispel Indian Community
	Karuk (E17-E20)
E17	Karuk Tribe of California
	Kaw (E21-E23)
E21	Kaw Nation
	Kickapoo (E24-E29)
E24	Kickapoo
E25	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
E26	Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
E27	Kickapoo Tribe of Indians in Kansas
	Kiowa (E30-E36)
E30	Kiowa
E31	Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
	S'Klallam (E37-E43)
E37	Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington
E38	Klallam
	Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington
E39	
E40	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
	Klamath (E44-E47)
E44	Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon
	Konkow (E48-E49)
E48	Konkow
	Kootenai (E50-E52)
E50	Kootenai
E51	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho
	Lassik (E53-E58)
E53	Lassik
	Long Island (E59-E65)
E59	Matinecock
E60	Montauk
E61	Poospatuck
E62	Setauket

	Luiseno (E66-E77)
E66	La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
E67	Luiseno
E68	Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
E69	Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
E70	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
E71	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
E72	Temecula
E73	Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
E74	Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
	Lumbee (E78-E83)
E78	Lumbee Indian Tribe
	Lummi (E84-E85)
E84	Lummi Tribe
	Maidu (E86-E94)
F0.C	United Auburn Indian Community
E86	Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
E87	Maidu
E88	
E89	Mountain Maidu
E90	Nisenen (Nishinam)
E91	Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
E92	Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians
E93	Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
E94	Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians
	Makah (E95-E99)
E95	Makah Indian Tribe
	Maliseet (F01-F08)
F01	Maliseet
F02	Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
	Mattaponi (F09-F10)
F09	Mattaponi Indian Tribe
F10	Upper Mattaponi Tribe
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	Menominee (F11-F14)
F11	Menominee Indian Tribe
	Metrolina (F15-F16)
F15	Metrolina Native American Association
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	Miami (F17-F23)
F17	Illinois Miami
F18	Indiana Miami
F19	Miami
F20	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
	Miccosukee (F24-F26)
F24	Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
	Micmac (F27-F30)
F27	Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians
F28	Micmac
	Mission Indians (F31-F33)
F31	Mission Indians
F32	Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians
	Miwok/Me-Wuk (F34-F41)
F34	Ione Band of Miwok Indians
F35	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
F36	Miwok/Me-Wuk
F37	Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
F38	Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of California
F39	Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
F40	Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
	Modoc (F42-F45)
F42	Modoc
F43	Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
	Mohegan (F46-F47)
F46	Mohegan Indian Tribe
	Monacan (F48-F48)
F48	Monacan Indian Nation
	Mono (F49-F52)
F49	Mono
F50	North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians
F51	Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians
F52	Big Sandy Band of Western Mono Indians
	Nanticoke (F53-F55)
F53	Nanticoke

	Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape (F56-F56)
F56	Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape
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	Narragansett (F57-F63)
F57	Narragansett Indian Tribe
	Navajo (F64-F70)
F64	Navajo Nation
	Nez Perce (F71-F74)
F71	Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho (Nimiipuu)
	Nipmuc (F75-F76)
F75	Hassanamisco Band of the Nipmuc Nation
F76	Chaubunagungamaug Nipmuck
D27	Nipmuc
	Nomlaki (F77-F79)
F77	Nomlaki
F78	Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians
	Northwest Tribes (F80-F94)
F80	Alsea
F81	Celilo
F82	Columbia
F83	Kalapuya
F84	Molalla
F85	Talakamish
F86	Tenino
F87	Tillamook
F88	Wenatchee
	Omaha (F95-F98)
F95	Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
	Oneida Tribe (F99)
F99	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin
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	Oregon Athabascan (G01-G03)
G01	Oregon Athabascan
	0 (004.005)
	Osage (G04-G09)
G04	Osage Tribe, Oklahoma

	Otoe-Missouria (G10-G14)
G10	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians
	Ottawa (G15-G22)
G15	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan
G16	Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
G17	Ottawa
G18	Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
G19	Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians
	Paiute (G23-G49)
G23	Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
G24	Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony
G25	Burns Paiute Tribe
G26	Cedarville Rancheria
G27	Fort Bidwell Indian Community
G28	Fort Independence Indian Community
G29	Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation
G30	Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony
G32	Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada
G33	Malheur Paiute
	Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada
G34	
G35	Northern Paiute
G37	Paiute
G38	Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada
G39	San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona
G40	Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Southern Paiute)
G41	Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada
	Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California
G42	
G43	Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada
	Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch, Nevada
G44	V 1: D 1: C
G45	Yahooskin Band of Snake
G47	Susanville Indian Rancheria, California
G48	Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada
	Pamunkey (G50-G52)
G50	Pamunkey Indian Tribe
	Passamaquoddy (G53-G60)
G53	Indian Township
G54	Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine
G55	Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy
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	Pawnee (G61-G67)
G61	Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
G62	Pawnee
	Penobscot (G68-G71)
G68	Penobscot Tribe of Maine
	Peoria (G72-G76)
G72	Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
G73	Peoria
	Daniet (C77 C93)
0==	Pequot (G77-G83)
G77	Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut
G78	Pequot Payestyck Fastora Paguet
G79	Paucatuck Eastern Pequot
G80	Eastern Pequot
	Pima (G84-G91)
G84	Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation
G85	Pima
G86	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
G87	Peeposh
G 07	
	Piscataway (G92-G95)
G92	Piscataway (G92-G95) Piscataway
G92	Piscataway
G92	Piscataway Pit River (G96-G98)
G92 G96	Piscataway Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California
	Piscataway Pit River (G96-G98)
G96	Piscataway Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria
G96 G97	Piscataway Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14)
G96 G97 G99	Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria
G96 G97 G99 H01	Piscataway Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo
G96 G97 G99 H01 H02	Piscataway Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
G96 G97 G99 H01 H02 H03	Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians Eastern Pomo
G96 G97 G99 H01 H02 H03 H04	Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians Eastern Pomo Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria
G96 G97 G99 H01 H02 H03 H04 H05	Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians Eastern Pomo Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria Northern Pomo
G96 G97 G99 H01 H02 H03 H04 H05 H06	Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians Eastern Pomo Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria Northern Pomo Pomo
G96 G97 G99 H01 H02 H03 H04 H05 H06	Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians Eastern Pomo Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria Northern Pomo Pomo Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California
G96 G97 G99 H01 H02 H03 H04 H05 H06 H07	Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians Eastern Pomo Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria Northern Pomo Pomo Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California Stonyford
G96 G97 G99 H01 H02 H03 H04 H05 H06 H07 H08 H09	Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians Eastern Pomo Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria Northern Pomo Pomo Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California Stonyford Elem Indian Colony of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria
G96 G97 G99 H01 H02 H03 H04 H05 H06 H07 H08 H09 H10	Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians Eastern Pomo Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria Northern Pomo Pomo Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California Stonyford Elem Indian Colony of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
G96 G97 G99 H01 H02 H03 H04 H05 H06 H07 H08 H09	Pit River (G96-G98) Pit River Tribe of California Alturas Indian Rancheria Pomo (G99-H14) Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria Central Pomo Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians Eastern Pomo Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria Northern Pomo Pomo Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California Stonyford Elem Indian Colony of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria

H13	Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
H14	Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California
H66	Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
1100	Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria
H67	
H68	Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians
H69	Pinoleville Pomo Nation
H93	Potter Valley Tribe
H94	Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
H95	Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians
	Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake (Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians of Upper Lake
H96	Rancheria)
H97	Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
H98	Lower Lake Rancheria Koi Nation
	Ponca (H15-H20)
H15	Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
H16	Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
H17	Ponca
	Potawatomi (H21-H33)
H21	Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma
H22	Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin
H23	Hannahville Potawatomi Indian Tribe, Michigan
H24	Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan
H25	Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
H26	Potawatomi
H27	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas
H28	Wisconsin Potawatomi Nation, Ransas
H29	Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians
1123	Widter C Se Hash she wish band of rottawatonii malans
	Powhatan (H34-H37)
H34	Powhatan
	Pueblo (H38-H69)
H38	Pueblo of Acoma
H40	Pueblo of Cochiti
H42	Pueblo of Isleta
H43	Pueblo of Jemez
H45	Pueblo of Laguna
H46	Pueblo of Nambe
H47	Pueblo of Picuris
H48	Piro Manso Tiwa Tribe
H49	Pueblo of Pojoaque
H50	Pueblo
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H51	Pueblo of San Felipe
H52	Pueblo of San Ildefonso
H53	Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico
	San Juan
H55	Pueblo of Sandia
H56	Pueblo of Santa Ana
H57	Pueblo of Santa Clara
H58	
H59	Pueblo of Santo Domingo Pueblo of Taos
H60	Pueblo of Taos Pueblo of Tesuque
H61	·
H63	Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas
H64	Pueblo of Zia
H65	Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation
	Puget Sound Salish (H70-H98)
H70	Marietta Band of Nooksack
H71	Duwamish
H72	Kikiallus
H73	Lower Skagit
H74	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
H75	Nisqually Indian Tribe
H76	Nooksack Indian Tribe
H78	Puget Sound Salish
H79	Puyallup Tribe
H80	Samish Indian Tribe
H81	Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe
	Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Indian Reservation, Washington
H82	
H83	Skykomish
H84	Snohomish
H85	Snoqualmie Tribe
H86	Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Washington
H87	Steilacoom
H88	Stillaguamish
H89	The Suguamish Tribe
H90	Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
H91	Tulalip Tribes
H92	Upper Skagit Indian Tribe
	Ouenew (HOO)
	Quapaw (H99)
Н99	Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma
	Quinault (J01-J04)
J01	Quinault Tribe

	Rappahannock (J05-J06)
J05	Rappahannock Indian Tribe
	Reno-Sparks (J07-J13)
J07	Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada
	Round Valley (J14-J18)
J14	Round Valley Indian Tribes
	Sac and Fox (J19-J27)
J19	Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
J20	Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
J21	Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma
J22	Sac and Fox
	Salinan (J28-J30)
J28	Salinan
	Salish (J31-J34)
J31	Salish
	Salish and Kootenai (J35-J37)
J35	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation
	Saponi (J38)
J38	Saponi
	Schaghticoke (J39-J46)
J39	Schaghticoke
	Seminole (J47-J57)
J47	Big Cypress Reservation
J48	Brighton Reservation
J49	Seminole Tribe of Florida
J50	Hollywood Reservation (Dania)
J51	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
J52	Seminole
J54	Tampa Reservation
	Serrano (J58-J61)
J58	San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians
J59	Serrano
	Shasta (J62-J65)
162	Shasta

J63	Quartz Valley Indian Reservation
	Shawnee (J66-J73)
J66	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
J67	Eastern Shawnee
J68	Shawnee
J69	Piqua Shawnee Tribe
J70	Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma
J71	Shawnee Nation United Remnant Band
J72	East of the River Shawnee
	Shinnecock (J74-J77)
J74	Shinnecock
	Shoalwater Bay (J78-J80)
J78	Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Reservation, Washington
	Shoshone (J81-J92)
J81	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe
J82	Ely Shoshone Tribe
J83	Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
J85	Shoshone
J86	Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah
J88	Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone
J89	Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation of Utah (Washakie)
J90	Eastern Shoshone (Wind River)
J91	Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada
	Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (J93-J99)
J93	Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada
J94	Battle Mountain Band
J95	Elko Band
J96	South Fork Band
J97	Wells Band
	Paiute-Shoshone (K01-K09)
K01	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation
K02	Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada
K03	Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe of Nevada and Oregon
K04	Shoshone Paiute
K05	Bishop Paiute Tribe
K06	Lone Pine
	Siletz (K10-K16)
K10	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon

	Sioux (K17-K53)
K17	Brule Sioux
,	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota
K18	,
K19	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota
K20	Dakota Sioux
K21	Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota
K24	,
K25	Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota
K26	Mdewakanton Sioux
K28	Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota
K30	Pipestone Sioux
K31	Prairie Island Indian Community
K32	Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (Prior Lake)
K33	Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota
K35	Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska
K36	Sioux
	Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota
K37	
K39	Spirit Lake Tribe
K40	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
K41	Teton Sioux
K43	Upper Sioux Community
K44	Wahpekute Sioux
K46	Wazhaza Sioux
K47	Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
K48	Yanktonai Sioux
	Siuslaw (K54-K58)
K54	Siuslaw
	Spokane (K59-K66)
K59	Spokane Tribe
	Stockbridge-Munsee (K67-K76)
K67	Stockbridge-Munsee Community
	Ak-Chin (K77)
K77	Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa Indian Reservation
	Tohono O'Odham (K78-K86)
K78	Gila Bend
K79	San Xavier

K80	Sells
K81	Tohono O'Odham Nation of Arizona
	Tolowa (K87-K89)
K87	Tolowa
K88	Big Lagoon Rancheria
K89	Elk Valley Rancheria
A91	Smith River Rancheria
	Tankawa (VOO VO2)
1/00	Tonkawa (K90-K93) Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
K90	TOTIKAWA TTIDE OF ITIDIATIS OF OKIATIOTIIA
	Tygh (K94-K96)
K94	Tygh
	, ,
	Umatilla (K97)
K97	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
	Umpqua (L01-L06)
L01	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon
L02	Umpqua
	1160 (107.114)
107	Ute (L07-L14)
L07	Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
L08	
L09	Ute Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation
L10	Southern ofe indian Tribe of the Southern ofe Reservation
	Wailaki (L15-L18)
L15	Wailaki
	Walla Walla (L19-L21)
L19	Walla Walla
	Mommonoog (122-122)
122	Wampanoag (L22-L32) Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
L22	Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
L23 L24	Wampanoag
	Seaconeke Wampanoag
L25	Pocasset Wampanoag
L26 L27	Herring Pond Wampanoag Tribe
	Pokanoket (Royal House of Pokanoket)
L28 L29	Ponkapoag
	Chappaquiddick Tribe of the Wampanoag Indian Nation
L30	Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation
L31	Assorber band of the wantpanloag Nation

	Warm Springs (L33-L33)
L33	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
	·
	Wascopum (L34-L37)
L34	Wascopum
	Washoe (L38-L46)
L38	Alpine
L41	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
	Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma (L47-L51)
L47	Wichita
L48	Keechi
L49	Waco
L50	Tawakonie
	Wind River (L52-L55)
L52	Wind River
	Winnebago (L56-L65)
L56	Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
L57	Winnebago
	Wintun (L66-L70)
L66	Wintun
L67	Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Rancheria
L68	Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians
L69	Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians
	Wintun-Wailaki (L71-L71)
L71	Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians
	Wiyot (L72-L78)
L72	Wiyot Tribe, California
L74	Blue Lake Rancheria
	V I (170 104)
.=0	Yakama (L79-L84) Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
L79	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
	Vakama Coudity (195 194)
105	Yakama Cowlitz (L85-L91)
L85	Yakama Cowlitz
	Yaqui (L92)
102	Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona
L92	rascua rayui iiibe di Alizolia

Yaqui L93 Yavapai Apache (M01-M6) Yavapai Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation M01 Yokuts (M07-M15) Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians M07 Tachi M08 Tule River Indian Tribe M09 Yokuts M10 Table Mountain Rancheria M11 Yuchi (M16-M21) Yuchi M16 Tla M17 Tla Wilano M18 M19 Ani-stohini/Unami Yuman (M22-M33) Cocopah Tribe of Arizona M22 Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation M23 M24 Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation Maricopa M25 Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California, and Nevada M26 Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation M27 Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation M28 Yurok (M34-M40) Resighini Rancheria M34 Yurok Tribe M35 M39 Not Used Not Used M40 **Tribe Not Specified** American Indian M41 M41 Native American Tribal responses, not elsewhere classified M42 **ALASKA NATIVE** M44-R99

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Alaska Native Not Specified (M44-M51)

Alaska Indian

Alaska Native

M44 M47

Alaskan Athabascan (M52-N27)

M52 Ahtna, Inc. Corporation M53 Alaskan Athabascan M54 Alatna Village

M55 Alexander
M56 Allakaket Village

M57 Alanvik
M58 Anvik Village
M59 Arctic Village
M60 Beaver Village
M61 Birch Creek Tribe

M62 Native Village of Cantwell

M63 Chalkyitsik Village

M64 Chickaloon Native Village M65 Cheesh-Na Tribe (Chistochina)

M66 Native Village of Chitina M67 Circle Native Community

M68 Cook Inlet
M70 Copper River
M71 Village of Dot Lake

M72 Doyon

M73 Native Village of Eagle M74 Eklutna Native Village

M75 Evansville Village (Bettles Field)
M76 Native Village of Fort Yukon
M77 Native Village of Gakona

M78 Galena Village (Louden Village)

M79 Organized Village of Grayling (Holikachuk)

M80 Gulkana Village
M81 Healy Lake Village
M82 Holy Cross Village
M83 Hughes Village
M84 Huslia Village
M85 Village of Iliamna
M86 Village of Kaltag

M87 Native Village of Kluti Kaah (Copper Center)

M88 Knik Tribe

M89 Koyukuk Native Village M90 Lake Minchumina M91 Lime Village

M92 McGrath Native Village

M93 Manley Village Council (Manley Hot Springs)

M94 Mentasta Traditional Council
 M95 Native Village of Minto
 M96 Nenana Native Association

M97	Nikolai Village
M98	Ninilchik Village Traditional Council
M99	Nondalton Village
N01	Northway Village
N02	Nulato Village
N03	Pedro Bay Village
N04	Rampart Village
N05	Native Village of Ruby
N06	Village of Salamatoff
N07	Seldovia Village Tribe
N08	Slana
N09	Shageluk Native Village
N10	Native Village of Stevens
N11	Village of Stony River
N11 N12	Takotna Village
N13	Native Village of Tanacross
N15	Native Village of Tanana
N15 N16	Tanana Chiefs
N17	Native Village of Tazlina
N17 N18	Telida Village
N19	Native Village of Tetlin
N20	Tok
N21	Native Village of Tyonek
N22	Village of Venetie
N23	Wiseman
N24	Kenaitze Indian Tribe
1124	Remarke maintribe
	Tlingit-Haida (N28-N55)
N28	Angoon Community Association
N29	Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes
N30	Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan)
N31	Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)
N32	Craig Community Association
N33	Douglas Indian Association
N34	Haida
N35	Hoonah Indian Association
N36	Hydaburg Cooperative Association
N37	Organized Village of Kake
N38	Organized Village of Kasaan
N40	Ketchikan Indian Corporation
N41	Klawock Cooperative Association
N43	Pelican
N44	Petersburg Indian Association
N45	Organized Village of Saxman
N46	Sitka Tribe of Alaska

Tenakee Springs N47 Tlingit N48 Wrangell Cooperative Association N49 Yakutat Tlingit Tribe N50 Sealaska Corporation (Southeast Alaska) N60 Skagway Village N65 Tsimshian (N56-N66) Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve N56 Tsimshian N57 Inupiat (N67-P29) American Eskimo N67 Eskimo N68 Greenland Eskimo N69 Inuit N75 N79 Native Village of Ambler Village of Anaktuvuk Pass N81 Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope N82 **Arctic Slope Corporation** N83 Atqasuk Village (Atkasook) N84 N85 Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government **Bering Straits Inupiat** N86 Native Village of Brevig Mission N87 Native Village of Buckland N88 Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin) N89 N90 Native Village of Council Native Village of Deering N91 Native Village of Elim N92 Native Village of Diomede (Inalik) N94 Inupiat (Inupiag) N96 N97 Kaktovik Village (Barter Island) Kawerak N98 Native Village of Kiana N99 Native Village of Kivalina P01 Native Village of Kobuk P02 P03 Native Village of Kotzebue Native Village of Koyuk P04 Nana Inupiat P07 Native Village of Noatak P08 Nome Eskimo Community P09 P10 **Noorvik Native Community** Native Village of Nuigsut (Nooiksut) P11 Native Village of Point Hope P12 Native Village of Point Lay

P13

P14	Native Village of Selawik
P15	Native Village of Shaktoolik
P16	Native Village of Shishmaref
P17	Native Village of Shungnak
P18	Village of Solomon
P19	Native Village of Teller
P20	Native Village of Unalakleet
P21	Village of Wainwright
P22	Native Village of Wales
P23	Native Village of White Mountain
P25	Native Village of Mary's Igloo
P26	King Island Native Community
P36	Chevak Native Village
P37	Native Village of Mekoryuk
F 37	Thative vinage of Menoryan
	Yup'ik (P30-R10)
P30	Native Village of Gambell
P31	Native Village of Savoonga
P32	Siberian Yupik
P38	Akiachak Native Community
P39	Akiak Native Community
P40	Village of Alakanuk
P41	Native Village of Aleknagik
P42	Yupiit of Andreafski
P43	Village of Aniak
P44	Village of Atmautluak
P45	Orutsararmiut Native Village (Bethel)
P46	Village of Bill Moore's Slough
P47	Bristol Bay
P48	Calista
P49	Village of Chefornak
P50	Native Village of Hamilton
P51	Native Village of Chuathbaluk
P52	Village of Clark's Point
P53	Village of Crooked Creek
P54	Curyung Tribal Council (Native Village of Dillingham)
P55	Native Village of Eek
P56	Native Village of Ekuk
P57	Ekwok Village
P58	Emmonak Village
P59	Native Village of Goodnews Bay
P60	Native Village of Hooper Bay (Naparagamiut)
P61	Iqurmuit Traditional Council
P62	Village of Kalskag
P63	Native Village of Kasigluk

P64	Native Village of Kipnuk
P65	New Koliganek Village Council
P66	Native Village of Kongiganak
P67	Village of Kotlik
P68	Organized Village of Kwethluk
P69	Native Village of Kweemak
P70	Levelock Village
P70 P71	Village of Lower Kalskag
P71 P72	Manokotak Village
P72	Native Village of Marshall (Fortuna Ledge)
P74	Village of Ohogamiut
P75	Asa'carsarmiut Tribe
P76	Naknek Native Village
P70 P77	Native Village of Napaimute
P78	Native Village of Napakiak
P79	Native Village of Napaskiak
P80	Newhalen Village
P81	New Stuyahok Village
P82	Newtok Village
P83	Native Village of Nightmute
P84	Native Village of Nunapitchuk
P85	Oscarville Traditional Village
P86	Pilot Station Traditional Village
P87	Native Village of Pitka's Point
P88	Platinum Traditional Village
P89	Portage Creek Village (Ohgsenakale)
P90	Native Village of Kwinhagak
P91	Village of Red Devil
P92	Native Village of Saint Michael
P93	Native Village of Scammon Bay
P94	Native Village of Nunam Iqua (Sheldon's Point)
P95	Village of Sleetmute
P96	Stebbins Community Association
P97	Traditional Village of Togiak
P98	Nunakauyarmiut Tribe (Toksook Bay)
P99	Tuluksak Native Community
R01	Native Village of Tuntutuliak
R02	Native Village of Tununak
R03	Twin Hills Village
R04	Yup'ik (Yup'ik Eskimo)
R06	Native Village of Georgetown
R07	Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's)
R08	Umkumiute Native Village
R09	Chuloonawick Native Village
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	Aleut R11-R99
R11	Aleut
R11	American Aleut
R16	Alutiiq
R17	Native Village of Afognak
R23	Native Village of Tatitlek
R24	Ugashik Village
R28	Bristol Bay Aleut
R29	Chignik Bay Tribal Council (Native Village of Chignik)
R30	Chignik Lake Village
R31	Egegik Village
R32	Igiugig Village
R33	Ivanoff Bay Village
R34	King Salmon Tribe
R35	Kokhanok Village
R36	Native Village of Perryville
R37	Native Village of Pilot Point
R38	Native Village of Port Heiden
R43	Native Village of Chanega (Chenega)
R44	Chugach Aleut
R45	Chugach Corporation
R46	Native Village of Nanwalek (English Bay)
R47	Native Village of Port Graham
R51	Native Village of Eyak (Cordova)
R55	Native Village of Akhiok
R56	Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove
R57	Native Village of Karluk
R58	Native Village of Kanatak
R59	Kodiak
R60	Koniag Aleut
R61	Native Village of Larsen Bay
R62	Village of Old Harbor
R63	Native Village of Ouzinkie
R64	Native Village of Port Lions
R65	Lesnoi Village (Woody Island)
R66	Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak
R67	Sugpiaq
R75	Native Village of Akutan
R76	Aleut Corporation
R79	Native Village of Atka
R80	Native Village of Belkofski
R81	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon
R82	King Cove
R83	Native Village of False Pass
R84	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon

R85	Native Village of Nikolski
R86	Pauloff Harbor Village
R87	Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village
R88	Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska
R89	Saint George Island
R90	Saint Paul Island
R92	South Naknek Village
R93	Unangan (Unalaska)
R95	Native Village of Unga
R96	Kaguyak Village
R99	Not Used
	CANADIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN INDIAN
	Canadian and French American Indian (T01-V23)
T01	Canadian Indian
T02	French Canadian/French American Indian
T03	Abenaki Canadian
T04	Acadia Band
T05	Ache Dene Koe
T06	Ahousaht
T07	Alderville First Nation
T08	Alexandria Band
T09	Algonquins of Barriere Lake
T10	Batchewana First Nation
T11	Beardys and Okemasis Band
T12	Beausoleil
T13	Beecher Bay
T14	Beothuk
T15	Bella Coola (Nuxalk Nation)
T16	Big Cove
T17	Big Grassy

Bigstone Cree Nation

Boston Bar First Nation

Brokenhead Ojibway Nation

Carcross/Tagish First Nation

Bonaparte Band

Buffalo Point Band

Campbell River Band Cape Mudge Band

Bridge River

Caldwell

T28 Caribou
T29 Carrier Nation

T18

T19

T20

T21

T22

T23

T24 T25

T26

T27

T30	Carry the Kettle Band
T31	Cheam Band
T32	Chemainus First Nation
T33	Chilcotin Nation
T34	Chippewa/Ojibwe Canadian
T35	Chippewa of Sarnia
T36	Chippewa of the Thames
T37	Clayoquot
T38	Cold Lake First Nations
T39	Coldwater Band
T40	Comox Band
T41	Coquitlam Band
T42	Cote First Nation
T43	Couchiching First Nation
T44	Cowessess Band
T45	Cowichan
T46	Cree Canadian
T47	Cross Lake First Nation
T48	Curve Lake Band
T49	Dene Canadian
T50	Dene Band Nwt (Nw Terr.)
T51	Ditidaht Band
T52	Dogrib
T53	Eagle Lake Band
T54	Eastern Cree
T55	Ebb and Flow Band
T56	English River First Nation
T57	Eskasoni
T58	Esquimalt
T59	Fisher River
T60	Five Nations
T61	Fort Alexander Band
T62	Garden River Nation
T63	Gibson Band
T64	Gitksan
T65	Gitlakdamix Band
T66	Grassy Narrows First Nation
T67	Gull Bay Band
T68	Gwichya Gwich'in
T69	Heiltsuk Band
T70	Hesquiaht Band
T71	Hiawatha First Nation
T72	Hope Band (Chawathill Nation)
T73	Huron
T74	Huron of Lorretteville

T75	Innu (Montagnais)
T76	Interior Salish
T77	James Bay Cree
T78	James Smith Cree Nation
T79	Kahkewistahaw First Nation
T80	Kamloops Band
T81	Kanaka Bar
T82	Kanesatake Band
T83	Kaska Dena
T84	Keeseekoose Band
T85	Kincolith Band
T86	Kingsclear Band
T87	Kitamaat
T88	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg
T89	Klahoose First Nation
T90	Kwakiutl
T91	Kyuquot Band
T92	Lakahahmen Band
T93	Lake Manitoba Band
T94	Lake St. Martin Band
T95	Lennox Island Band
T96	Liard River First Nation
T97	Lillooet
T98	Little Shuswap Band
T99	Long Plain First Nation
U01	Lower Nicola Indian Band
U02	Malahat First Nation
U03	Matachewan Band
U04	Mcleod Lake
U05	Metis
U06	Millbrook First Nation
U07	Mississaugas of the Credit
U08	Mohawk Bay of Quinte
U09	Mohawk Canadian
U10	Mohawk Kahnawake
U11	Mohican Canadian
U12	Musqueam Band
U13	Namgis First Nation (Nimpkish)
U14	Nanaimo (Snuneymuxw)
U15	Nanoose First Nation
U16	Naskapi
U17	Nation Huronne Wendat
U18	Nipissing First Nation
U19	North Thompson Band (Simpcw First Nation)
U20	N'Quatqua (Anderson Lake)

U21	Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)
U22	Odanak
U23	Ohiaht Band
U24	Oneida Nation of the Thames
U25	Opaskwayak Cree Nation
U26	Osoyoos Band
U27	Pacheedaht First Nation
U28	Pauquachin
U29	Peepeekisis
U30	Peguis
U31	Penelakut
U32	Penticton
U33	Pine Creek
U34	Plains Cree
U35	Rainy River First Nations
U36	Red Earth Band
U37	Restigouche (Listugaj First Nation)
U38	Roseau River
U39	Saddle Lake
U40	Sakimay First Nations
U41	Sandy Bay Band
U42	Sarcee (Sarci)
U43	Saugeen
U44	Saulteau First Nations
U45	Saulteaux
U46	Seabird Island
U47	Sechelt
U48	Seine River First Nation
U49	Serpent River
U50	Seton Lake
U51	Shoal Lake Cree Nation
U52	Shuswap
U53	Similkameen
U54	Siksika Canadian
U55	Six Nation Canadian
U56	Six Nations of the Grand River
U57	Skawahlook First Nation
U58	Skeetchestn Indian Band
U59	Skookum Chuck Band
U60	Skowkale
U61	Skuppah
U62	Skwah First Nation
U63	Skway First Nation
U64	Songhees First Nation
U65	Soowahlie First Nation

U66	Spuzzum First Nation
U67	Squamish Nation
U68	Stanjikoming First Nation
U69	Sto:lo Nation
U70	Stone
U71	Sucker Creek First Nation
U72	Swampy Cree
U73	Tahltan
U74	Taku River Tlingit
U75	Tete De Boule (Attikamek)
U76	Thompson
U77	Tobacco Plains Band
U78	Tobique First Nation
U79	Toquaht
U80	Tsartlip
U81	Tsawout First Nation
U82	Tseycum
U83	Uchucklesaht
U84	Ucluelet First Nation
U85	Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation
U86	Wabauskang First Nation
U87	Walpole Island
U88	Wasauksing First Nation
U89	Waywayseecappo First Nation
U90	West Bay Band
U91	White Bear Band
U92	Whitefish Lake Band
U93	Wikwemikong
U94	Wolf Lake Band
U95	Woodland Cree First Nation
U96	Woodstock First Nation
U97	Xaxli'p First Nation (Fountain Band)
U98	Canadian Indian, not elsewhere classified
	Central American Indian (V24-V83)
V24	Central American Indian
V25	Cakchiquel
V27	Choco
V28	Not used
V29	Guaymi
V30	Kanjobal
V31	Kekchi
V32	Kuna Indian
V33	Lenca
V34	Maya Central American

V35	Miskito
V36	Pipil
V37	Quiche
V38	Rama
V39	Sumo
V40	Belize Indian
V41	Costa Rica Indian
V42	Dominican Indian
V43	El Salvador Indian
V44	Guatemala Indian
V45	Honduras Indian
V46	Nicaragua Indian
V47	Panama Indian
V48	Puerto Rican Indian

Mexican American Indian (V84-W66)

Mexican American Indian V84

Amuzgo V85 Auraca V86 Aztec V87 Chatino V88 Chinantec V89 Chocho V90 Concho V91 Cora V92 Couhimi V93 Cuicatec V94 Huastec V95 Huave V96 Huichol V97 Ixcatec V98 Lacandon V99 Lagunero W01 W02 Maya Mazahua W03 Mazatec W04 Mixe W05 Mixtec W06 W07 Nahuatl Olmec W08 W09 Opata Otomi W10 Popoluca W11

Seri Tarahumara (Raramuri) W13

W12

W14	Tarasco (Purepecha)
W15	Tepehua
W16	Tequistlatec
W17	Tlapanec
W18	Tojolabal
W19	Toltec
W20	Triqui (Trique)
W21	Tzeltal
W22	Tzotzil
W25	Zapotec
W26	Zoque
W27	Mexican American Indian, not elsewhere classified
	Courtle Associated to discretely (MCZ M24)
	South American Indian (W67-X24)
W67	South American Indian
W68	Ache Indian
W69	Amazon Indian
W70	Andean Indian
W71	Mapuche (Araucanian)
W72	Arawak
W73	Aymara
W74	Canela
W75	Guarani
W76	Inca
W77	Maya South American
W78	Quechua
W79	Quichua
W81	Tehuelche
W82	Tupi
W83	Zaporo
W84	Argentinean Indian
W85	Bolivian Indian
W86	Brazilian Indian
W87	Chilean Indian
W88	Colombian Indian
W89	Ecuadorian Indian
W90	Guyanese South American Indian
W91	Paraguayan Indian
W92	Peruvian Indian
W94	Uruguayan Indian
W95	Venezuelan Indian
W96	South American Indian, not elsewhere classified
	Spanish American Indian (X25)
	- 1

Spanish American Indian

X25

<u>600-699</u>	NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER
600	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (Checkbox)
601	Native Hawaiian (Detailed Checkbox)
602	Samoan (Detailed Checkbox)
603	Chamorro (Detailed Checkbox)
604	Tongan (Detailed Checkbox)
605	Fijian (Detailed Checkbox)
606	Marshallese (Detailed Checkbox)
607	Other Pacific Islander (Detailed Checkbox)
608-610	Not Used
<u>611-630</u>	POLYNESIAN
611	Cook Islander
612	Easter Islander
612	Rapa Nuian
V	•
613	French Polynesian
613	Marquesas Islander
613	Tuamotuan
614	Maori
615	Native Hawaiian
615	Kanaka Maoli
615	Hawaiian
616	Niuean
617	Part Hawaiian
618	Rotuman
619	Samoan

619	American Samoan
620	Tahitian
621	Tongan
622	Tokelauan
623	Tuvaluan
623	Ellis Islander
624	Wallisian and Futunan
624	Futunan
624	Wallisian
624	Wallis Islander
625-630	Not Used
<u>631-660</u>	MICRONESIAN
631	Caroline Islander
632	Chamorro
632	Chamoru
633	Chuukese
633	Polowatese
633	Nomoi
634	Guamanian
635	I-Kiribati
635	Gilbertese
635	Banaba
635	Tarawa
636	Kosraean
637	Marshallese
637	Ailinglaplap
637	Arno
637	Jaluit
637	Majuro
638	Bikinian
639	Ejit

640	Kili
641	Mili
642	Enewetak Islander
643	Ujelang
644	Ebeye
645	Kwajalein Islander
646	Nauruan
647	Northern Mariana Islander
647	Rotanese
647	Tinian Islander
648	Palauan
649	Pohnpeian
649	Kolonia
649	Mokilese/Mortlockese
650	Saipanese
651	Yapese
651	Ulithian
651	Woleai
651	Reweleya
651	Colonia
652-660	Not Used
<u>661-670</u>	MELANESIAN
661	Fijian
662	Papua New Guinean
663	Solomon Islander
663	Kukumu
664	Ni-Vanuatu
664	New Hebrides Islander
665	New Caledonian
665	Kanak
666-670	Not Used

671-677	OTHER NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER				
671	Polynesian				
672	Micronesian				
672	Federated States of Micronesia Islander				
673	Melanesian				
674	Pacific Islander				
675	Other Polynesian				
675	Norfolk Islander				
675	Pitcairn Islander				
675	Nukuoran				
675	Kapingmarangi				
675	Kirinese				
676	Other Micronesian				
677	Other Melanesian				
677	Toga Islander				
678-699	Not Used				
678-699 700-799	Not Used SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN				
<u>700-799</u>	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN				
<u>700-799</u> 700	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox)				
700-799 700 701	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox) Aborigines				
700-799 700 701 701	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox) Aborigines Aborigine				
700-799 700 701 701 702	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox) Aborigines Aborigine Aruban				
700-799 700 701 701 702 702	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox) Aborigines Aborigine Aruban Aruba				
700-799 700 701 701 702 702 702 702	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox) Aborigines Aborigine Aruban Aruba Aruba Islander				
700-799 700 701 701 702 702 702 703	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox) Aborigines Aborigine Aruban Aruba Aruba Islander Belizean				
700-799 700 701 701 702 702 702 703 703	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox) Aborigines Aborigine Aruban Aruba Aruba Islander Belizean Belice				
700-799 700 701 701 702 702 702 703 703 703 703	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox) Aborigines Aborigine Aruban Aruba Aruba Islander Belizean Belice Belicean				
700-799 700 701 701 702 702 702 703 703 703 703 703 703	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox) Aborigines Aborigine Aruban Aruba Aruba Islander Belizean Belice Belicean Belician				
700-799 700 701 701 702 702 702 703 703 703 703 703 703 703	SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin (Checkbox) Aborigines Aborigine Aruban Aruba Aruba Islander Belizean Belice Belicean Belician Belise				

703	British Hondoruan
704	Bermudan
704	Bermuda
704	Bermada
705	Brazilian
705	Brasilian
705	Brazil
706	Cabo Verdean
706	Brava
706	Bravo
706	Cabo Verde
706	Cape Verde
706	Cape Verdean
706	Cabo Verde Islander
706	Cabo Verdian
706	Cape Verde Islander
706	Cape Verdian
700	Cape Verdian
707	Comorian
707	Comoros
708	Guyanese
708	Guyana
700	
709	Irani
709	Parsee
709	Parsi
710	Mauritanian
710	Mauritania
710	
711	Sudanese
711	Sudan
711	Bari
712	Surinamese
712	Suriname
712	Suriname Indian
712	Surinamer
712	Surinamese Indian
712	Dutch Guiana
, 12	Dateir Galaria
713	Turkic

713	Yakut
713	Bashkir
713	Chuvash
713	Gagauz
713	Karachay
714	Amerasian
715	Eurasian
716	Brown
716	Castano
716	Moreno
716	Chocolate
716	Light Brown
717	Coffee
718	Indian
718	Indio
719	Biracial
720	Creole
720 721	Creole Half-Breed
721	Half-Breed
721 722	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend
721 722 723 723 723 723	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz
721 722 723 723 723 723 723	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz Melanges
721 722 723 723 723 723 723 723	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz Melanges Mixture
721 722 723 723 723 723 723 723 723	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz Melanges Mixture Mutt
721 722 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz Melanges Mixture Mutt Wesort
721 722 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz Melanges Mixture Mutt Wesort Melungeon
721 722 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz Melanges Mixture Mutt Wesort
721 722 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz Melanges Mixture Mutt Wesort Melungeon Combination Multicultural
721 722 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz Melanges Mixture Mutt Wesort Melungeon Combination Multicultural Bicultural
721 722 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 724 724	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz Melanges Mixture Mutt Wesort Melungeon Combination Multicultural Bicultural Multiethnic
721 722 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 723 724	Half-Breed Interracial Mixed Blend Heinz Melanges Mixture Mutt Wesort Melungeon Combination Multicultural Bicultural

725	Cosmopolitan
725	Jackson White
725	Multi
725	Multicolor
725	Octoroon
725	Quadroon
725	Rainbow
725	Triracial
726	Mulatto
726	Mulato
727	Other Race
727	Alguna otra raza
727	Alguna otra
727	Alguna
727	Other
727	Otra
727	Otro
727	Some other race
727	Two or more races
121	Two of more races
728	Caribbean
728 729	Caribbean Cayman Islander
729 730	Cayman Islander North American
729 730 731	Cayman Islander North American Georgia
729 730	Cayman Islander North American
729 730 731	Cayman Islander North American Georgia
729 730 731 731	Cayman Islander North American Georgia Georgian
729 730 731 731 732	Cayman Islander North American Georgia Georgian Indigenous
729 730 731 731 732 733	Cayman Islander North American Georgia Georgian Indigenous Alaska
729 730 731 731 732 733	Cayman Islander North American Georgia Georgian Indigenous Alaska Dakota Hawaii
729 730 731 731 732 733	Cayman Islander North American Georgia Georgian Indigenous Alaska Dakota
729 730 731 731 732 733 734 735	Cayman Islander North American Georgia Georgian Indigenous Alaska Dakota Hawaii
729 730 731 731 732 733 734 735	Cayman Islander North American Georgia Georgian Indigenous Alaska Dakota Hawaii Illinois

Michigan 739 Mississippi 740 Pennsylvania 741 Aryan 742 **Guyanese Indian** 743 744 Indo Fijian **Not Used** 745-799 **Edit Generated Codes (Not Used by Coders)** 800-899 800 White American 801 Middle Eastern or North African American 802 Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish American 803 Black American 804 Asian American 805 Not Used 806 Pacific Islander American 807 Some Other Race, Ethnicity, or Origin American 808-899 Not Used **UNCODEABLE AND OTHER RESPONSES** 900-999 **Not Used** 900-993 994 U.S. **Estados Unidos** 994 EE UU 994 US 994

USA

U.S. of America Alabama

994 994

994

994	Arizona
994	Arkansas
994	California
994	Colorado
994	Connecticut
994	District of Columbia
994	DC
994	Washington DC
994	Florida
994	Idaho
994	Indiana
994	Kentucky
994	Louisiana
994	Maine
994	Maryland
994	Massachusetts
994	Minnesota
994	Missouri
994	Montana
994	Nebraska
994	Nevada
994	New Hampshire
994	New Jersey
994	New Mexico
994	New York
994	North Carolina
994	North Dakota
994	Ohio
994	Oklahoma
994	Oregon
994	Rhode Island
994	South Carolina
994	South Dakota
994	Tennessee
994	Texas
994	Texan
994	Utah
994	Vermont
994	Virginia
994	Washington
994	West Virginia
994	Wisconsin
994	Wyoming
995	American

996	Uncodeable
996	Adopted
996	Do not know
996	Nacido
996	None
996	Refused
996	Unknown
997	Deferred
998	Religious Responses
998	Adventist
998	Agnostic
998	Apostolic
998	Ashkenazi
998	Athiest
998	Bahai
998	Baptist
998	Brethren
998	Buddhist
998	Catholic
998	Christian
998	Christian Scientist
998	Congregationalist
998	Episcopal
998	Evangelist
998	Hebrew
998	Hindu
998	Islam
998	Jehovahs Witness
998	Jewish
998	Judeo
998	Judiasm
998	Latter Day Saint
998	Lutheran

998 Lutheran
998 Methodist
998 Morman
998 Muslim
998 Orthodox
998 Pentecostal
998 Presbyterian
998 Protestant

998 Roman Catholic

Quaker

998

999	Not Used
998	Zoroastrian
998	Unitarian
998	Seventh Day Adventist
998	Sephardic
998	Semitic

Appendix F. Census Tract-Level Allocation of 2015 NCT Sample for Six Race/Ethnic Group Strata

Designing and Mapping a Diverse Sample of Race and Ethnic Groups for the 2015 National Content Test

Nicholas Jones and Derek Breese (Population Division), Michael Bentley, Sarah Konya, and Kelly Mathews (Decennial Statistical Studies Division), U.S. Census Bureau

Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America Washington, DC March 31 - April 2, 2016

Introduction

During 2015, the U.S. Census Bureau undertook a comprehensive national study of 1.2 million housing units to test census questionnaire content and to obtain nationwide measurements of response rates for Internet and self-response.

One of the objectives of the 2015 National Content Test (NCT) research was to test alternative versions of race and ethnic questions to improve question design and data quality for the 2020 Census. The goal for this research is to develop ways to produce more accurate and relevant data, which reflect our nation's changing racial/ethnic diversity

Designing and Mapping a Diverse 2015 NCT Sample

U.S. Census Bureau researchers developed a complex sampling strategy to ensure the 2015 NCT accurately reflected the nation as a whole. This poster showcases the dynamics of the design for the six different race/ethnic strata employed in the research and explains how the NCT sample was produced.

Households were stratified into one of six race/ethnic strata, based on race, ancestry, and Hispanic origin data from 2010 Census data and 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) data.

The sample selection was done sequentially, based on the following criteria:



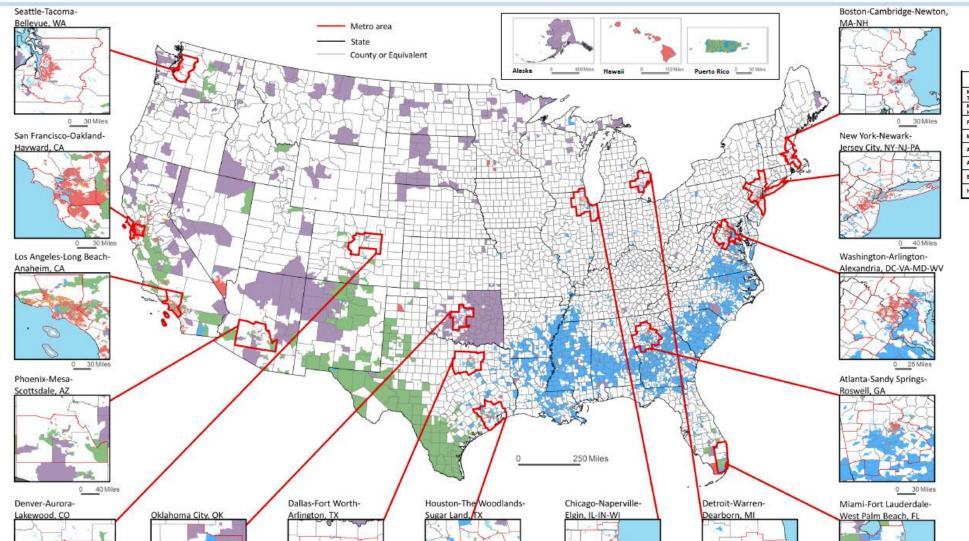
American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) Stratum: Tracts where the percentage of people in the tract who identify as AIAN was 10 percent or more.

Asian / Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) Stratum: Tracts where the percentage of people in the tract who identify as Asian or NHPI was 15 percent or more.

Black or African American Stratum: Tracts where the percentage of people in the tract who identify as Black or African American was 25 percent or more.

Hispanic or Latino Stratum: Tracts where the percentage of people in the tract who identify as Hispanic or Latino was 45 percent or more.

All Other Groups Stratum: The remaining tracts that do not fall into one of the previous strata.



Distribution of 2015 NCT Sample Tracts The table below displays the estimated number of

census tracts, housing units, population, and race/ethnic group percentages in each of the six race/ethnic strata, using 2009-2013 5-Year ACS data.

MENA ALAN Astantists Black Hispanic All Other

VII. 200 - 100 - 100	Stretum	Streture	Statum	Stratum	Street	Stratum
Number of Tracts	771	(6)	1,100	10,000	100	45,288
Number of Housing Units	1,01007	189.00	10,000.000	transport	8390.00°	76,000,000
Population	3,112,719	5794301	3034314	4(4)(0)	21,046.076	18,9654
MENA %	19.1	0.3	2.2	1.5	11	0.9
AIAN %	1.0	26.5	13	1.1	14	12
Asian / NHPI %	54.2	2.9	36.4	2.6	3.3	2.4
Black %	9.4	8.9	8.0	53.5	7.1	57
Hispanio %	15.5	127	26.0	38.1	72.5	8.9

Source: Jones, N., Bentley, M., Konya, S., and Pratt, B. (2004)

Illustrating Sampling Strata

The use of a multi-strata oversample of key population groups enables us to gain a broader and deeper universe of diverse population groups across the country. The large map of the United States, to the left, illustrates how the sample was allocated for each of the six race/ethnic strata across the country. A series of smaller inset maps provide a close-up of the sample for selected metro areas

The tracts shaded in orange illustrate the Middle Eastern or North African stratum. The tracts shaded in purple illustrate the American Indian or Alaska Native stratum. The tracts shaded in red illustrate the Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander stratum. The tracts shaded in blue illustrate the Black or African American stratum. The tracts shaded in green illustrate the Hispanic or Latino stratum. The All Other Groups stratum is shaded in white.

This diverse sample yields critical data to evaluate the 2015 NCT's key research questions. These data will inform Census Bureau recommendations on the collection and classification of race/ethnicity data for the 2020 Census

Next Steps for Research

This poster illuminates how the 2015 NCT sampling strategy enabled Census Bureau researchers to obtain a diverse, nationally representative sample for this critical research. The 2015 NCT provides a wealth of data to make informed recommendations for the race/ethnicity question(s) on the 2020 Census This will enable the Census Bureau to provide the most accurate and relevant data possible about our changing and diversifying nation.

United States U.S. Department of Commerce

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

This poster is released to inform interested parties of ongoing research and to encourage discussion of work in progress. Any views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Measuring Race and Ethnicity Across the Decades: 1790–2010 Mapped to 1997 U.S. Office of Management and Budget Classification Standards

This is an infographic timeline capturing one aspect of the operationalization of the U.S. Census Bureau race and ethnic variables in decennial Censuses from 1790 to 2010. In order to understand the history of how race and ethnicity has been conceptualized and operationalized, the authors relied on historical Census documents. The authors also relied on Humes and Hogan (2009) which detailed the social, political, and economic influences on how the U.S. Census Bureau collected race and ethnic data throughout our history.

U.S. Census Bureau history was researched in order to understand the relationship between this history and the present time, i.e., the "2010 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Alternative Questionnaire Experiment"; current mid-decade testing including the 2015 Census Test, the 2015 National Content Test, and the 2016 American Community Survey Content Test; and the possibility of design changes for race and ethnicity in the 2020 Census.

